

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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No. 2292.—VOL. LXXXII.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1883.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6^d.



1. The window where the explosion occurred.

2. Clerks' Office.

3. Servants' Bed-Room.

4. Waiting-Room.

5. General View: + the window where the dynamite was placed.

THE ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP GOVERNMENT OFFICES AT WESTMINSTER.

BIRTHS.

On the 23rd ult., at Ponta-delagada, St. Michael's, Azores, the wife of F. A. Vines, Dean of University College, Toronto, Canada, of a son.
On the 19th inst., at Crawford Priory, Fife, the Lady Gertrude Cochrane, of a son.
On the 12th inst., at Naworth Castle, the Hon. Mrs. Howard, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th inst., at St. Philip's, Earl's-court, Kensington, Mr. James Lawson, Commander Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company, to Mary D., daughter of Mr. Thomas Tilleard, of Pembroke-road, Kensington.
On the 17th inst., at Ealing, William L. P., son of the late Mr. William P. Mark, H.B.M. Consul, Malaga, to Florence E., daughter of the Rev. G. A. F. Saulze, M.A., Rector of Exton, Hants.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at the Leasows, near Wolverhampton, Sidney Cartwright, Esq., J. P. for the county of Stafford, aged 81.
On the 11th inst., at Wellington, New Zealand, Sarah Jane, wife of R. S. Ledger, in her 39th year. (By telegram.)
On the 14th inst., at St. Julian's, Sevenoaks, Sir Charles John Herries, K.C.B., in the 88th year of his age.
On the 16th inst., at Cannes, Mary Selina, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Seymour Bathurst, and sister to Earl Bathurst, aged 48.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 31.

SUNDAY, MARCH 25.	
Easter Day. Annunciation. Lady Day.	Canon Barry; 3 p.m., the Dean, Dr. Bradley; 7 p.m., St. James's, noon, the Dean of Worcester.
Morning Lessons: Exodus xii. 1-29; Rev. i. 10-19. Evening Lessons: Exodus xii. 29, or xiv.; John xx. 11-19, or Rev. v.	Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Bishop Suffragan of Colchester, Dr. Blomfield; 3 p.m., the Archdeacon of Durham, Ven. H. W. Watkins. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Ven. H. W. Watkins, Archdeacon of Durham.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Dean, Dr. Church; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Bishop of Rochester.	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev.	
MONDAY, MARCH 26.	
Easter Monday, Bank Holiday. Duke of Cambridge born, 1819. National Volunteer Review at Brighton, March 26, 11.30 a.m.	Geologists' Association: Excursion to Hythe, &c. (two days). Races: Kempton Park, Lincoln, Manchester.
TUESDAY, MARCH 27.—Horticultural Society: Promenade Show.	
Oxford Easter Term begins.	Botanic Society, Spring Exhibition, 2.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.	
Meeting of Parliament. Archbishop Benson enthroned at Canterbury. Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, anniversary, 3 p.m.	Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m., Mr. R. E. Middleton on Practical Ironwork. Races: Liverpool Spring Meeting.
THURSDAY, MARCH 29.	
University College Hospital, annual meeting, 3 p.m.	Chemical Society, anniversary, 3 p.m.
FRIDAY, MARCH 30.	
Moon's last quarter, 8.21 p.m.—Grand concert, St. James's Hall, for the sufferers by the floods in Hungary.	
SATURDAY, MARCH 31.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.					
MARCH	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°			Miles.	In.	
11	29.646	34.6	28.0	79	9	40.0	26.5	NNW.		257	0.000	
12	29.877	33.0	22.5	68	6	39.6	27.8	NNW.		337	0.000	
13	29.951	36.1	26.6	70	6	42.9	27.6	W. NNW.		178	0.040	
14	29.664	37.2	30.5	78	7	45.4	32.3	W. NW. N.		124	0.000	
15	29.615	31.9	22.3	67	7	38.1	28.2	ESE. N.		279	0.010+	
16	29.513	33.9	25.1	73	8	40.9	24.5	WSW.		274	0.000	
17	29.486	38.6	31.4	78	8	45.7	31.8	WSW.		248	0.210+	

* Snow and rain. † Snow. ‡ Snow and rain.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock, a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.646	29.877	29.951	29.664	29.615	29.513	29.486
Temperature of Air	34.6	33.0	36.1	37.2	31.9	33.9	38.6
Temperature of Evaporation	33.2	29.3	32.8	33.8	31.9	30.9	36.3
Direction of Wind	NNW.	NNW.	W. NNW.	W. NW. N.	ESE. N.	WSW.	WSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 31, 1883.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 55	3 12	3 25	3 41	3 57	4 15	4 30
5 3	5 12	5 41	6 11	6 25	6 40	6 53

EASTER ARRANGEMENTS.—LONDON, BRIGHTON, and SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.
ALL EXPRESS and ORDINARY RETURN TICKETS will be extended as usual. EXTRA TRAINS for ISLE OF WIGHT.—The 4.45 p.m. from Victoria and London Bridge will convey passengers for Hyde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Newport, and Cowes, on March 24 (1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class).

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY, a CHEAP FIRST-CLASS TRAIN from Victoria 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

VOLUNTEER REVIEW at BRIGHTON.—EASTER MONDAY.—The March Past of the Volunteers, at the Grand Stand on the Brighton Racecourse, will take place about 11.30 a.m.
A SPECIAL FIRST-CLASS EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Victoria 9.30 a.m.; returning from Brighton 4.45 p.m., arriving at Victoria 6.15 p.m. Fare there and back, 10s.
These Tickets will be available to return by any Train, according to class, any day up to and including Monday, April 2.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FREQUENT DIRECT TRAINS daily to the Crystal Palace from London Bridge, New Cross; also from Victoria, York-road, Kensington, West Brompton, and Chelsea.

BRANCH BOOKING OFFICES.—For the convenience of passengers who may desire to take their tickets in advance, the following Branch Booking Offices, in addition to those at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations, are now open for the issue of tickets to all Stations on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, to the Isle of Wight, Paris, and the Continent, &c.:—
• The Company's General West-End Booking Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, W.
• Hay's City Agency, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.
• Cook's Tourist Office, Ludgate-circus.
• Gaze's Tourist Office, 142, Strand.
• Cayhill's Tourist Office, 371, Strand (next Exeter Hall).
• Whiteley's, Westbourne-grove.
• Lettis and Co., King William-street, City.
Tickets issued at these offices will be dated to suit the convenience of passengers.
• These two Offices will remain open until 10 p.m. on March 21, 22, and 24.
• For full particulars of Times, Fares, &c., see Handbills and Timebooks, to be had at all Stations, and at any of the above Branch Booking Offices.
(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—EASTER HOLIDAYS.
TWO MONTHS, FORTNIGHTLY, and FRIDAY or SATURDAY to MONDAY (First, Second, and Third Class) TICKETS will be issued by all Trains at REDUCED FARES to YARMOUTH, Lowestoft, Walton-on-the-Naze, Clacton-on-Sea, Harwich, Dovercourt, Aldeburgh, Felixstowe, Southwold, Huncote, and Cromer.
London, Liverpool-street, March, 1883. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 8. 1s.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain. Twice EASTER MONDAY and TUESDAY, at Three and Eight, with a new First Part, entitled A MOUNTAIN HEIRESS; and a new Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled OUR MESS. Easter Week Morning Performances.—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at Three; Evenings—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s. No less.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, F. C. Leader.—On MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 26, 1883, and Every Evening, will be performed the Grand Fantastic Comic Opera, entitled A TRIP TO THE MOON (Le Voyage dans la Lune). Music by Offenbach. New English Version by Henry S. Leigh. Orchestra and Chorus augmented and under the direction of Mr. G. Jacobi. The Grand Ballets arranged and produced by M. A. Bertrand. Costumes from new designs by M. Wilhelm, Miss Fisher, and Mons. and Madame Alias. The Properties by M. Buckley. Machinery by Mr. Sloman. Scenery by Mr. A. Gaillet. Mr. Brooks, and Mr. Perkins. Chorus Master, Mr. Urie. Stage Manager, Mr. Frank Hall. The Opera produced under the Direction of Mr. G. Jacobi. Principal Artists:—Miss Annie Albu, Miss Olga Morini, Miss Marie Williams, Miss Jessie Mayland, Miss Marion Browning, Miss Lulu du Cane, Miss Inez Harland, Miss Eva Miles, Miss Letty Lind, Miss Alice Mowbray, Miss Violet Clayton, Miss Lizzie Nelson, Miss Addie Wilson, Miss Damont, Miss Nellie Brown, Miss Howard, Miss Florence Montague, Miss Evelyn May, and Miss Anna Barnadelli; Messrs. Julian Cross, E. Rosenthal, F. Thorn, T. H. Paul, C. Power, Marchant, J. Humphries, J. Neville, C. Collini, Bury, H. Graham, and Lionel Rignold. Premières Danseuses:—Mdlle. Adeline Rossi (assoluto), Mdlle. Theodora de Gilbert, Mdlle. Delina Zauli, Mdlle. Franceschina Samplero, Mdlle. Constance de la Bruyère (assoluto), and Mlle. the Flying Dove. Second Premières Danseuses:—Miss C. Gerrish, Miss R. Hemmings, Miss Patti, and Miss Siamond. The Box-Office is now open, under the direction of Mr. Potter, from Ten till Five. No charge for booking. Prices from One Shilling to £3 3s. Doors open at 7.30, commence at Eight.

LYCEUM.—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.—This (SATURDAY) MORNING, March 24, at Two (51st Performance), Evening at 7.45, and Every Evening after. Benedick, Mr. Henry Irving; Beatrice, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-Office (Mr. J. Hurst) open Daily, Ten to Five.

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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Copies printed on thin paper may be sent to the Colonies and Foreign Countries at half the rates stated above; but their use is not recommended, the appearance of the Engravings being greatly injured by the print at the back showing through.

Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the date of publication, irrespective of the departure of the mails.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

In consequence of numerous inquiries at the Office upon the subject, the Proprietors of this Journal beg to intimate that applications for Advertisements to be printed upon Sheets entitled The Interleaf or Leaflet, or bearing any other title, and said to be inserted in any portion of the issue of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, do not emanate from this Office, and that such Insertions are in no way connected with the Paper.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1883.

We may hope that the 18th of March, 1883, will prove to be as memorable in French history as was the 10th of April, 1848, in the annals of England. Many of our readers will, no doubt, vividly remember the threatened Chartist rising in London; the formidable defensive preparations, including the swearing in of special constables; and the ridiculous fiasco of Feargus O'Connor and his followers in attempting to carry out their scheme of marching from Kennington-common to Palace-yard in order to overawe the Legislature. The elaborate precautions of the Duke of Wellington and Sir George Grey were justified by the result. It was the last attempt at mob rule in England. On Sunday last, the anniversary of the Commune, the Anarchists of the French capital, secretly backed up, it is to be feared, by certain Monarchists who hoped to profit by the panic, were to have had a great physical force demonstration in the Champ de Mars. The Government were, however, prepared for all eventualities. Some 30,000 well-armed troops were confined to their barracks, and it was ostentatiously announced that the adjournment of the Chambers would be delayed, the ambulances placed on a war footing, and the hospitals got ready for emergencies. This was too much for the would-be insurgents. They did not appear on the field so celebrated in the revolutionary history of the French capital; but, the day being fine, the boulevards were crowded with the usual holiday-makers, and the Communists were fain to content themselves with here and there an indoors entertainment locally called a "punch," where they indulged without hindrance in toasting the Commune in treasonable rodomontade, and in such eccentricities as the revolutionary baptism of a newly-born child. The Republic and the Executive are all the stronger for the Anarchist failure of Sunday. Confidence has been restored, although the wide-spread distress in the capital will require skilful management and suitable remedies.

While for the moment the Dynamite war has been suspended in France, our metropolis has had disagreeable evidence of its activity and virulence. The terrible explosion which caused so much havoc in the office of the Local Government Board in Downing-street on the night of Thursday, the 15th (happily without loss of life), and startled the House of Commons then in session, is reasonably attributed to Fenian conspirators. That the destruction was caused by a large charge of dynamite is the unanimous conclusion of experts. But the secret of the atrocious deed was buried amid the ruined masses of masonry that attested the violence of the explosion. Not the slightest clue to the miscreants who planned the outrage in Downing-street, or the almost simultaneous attempt to blow up the Times office in Printing House-square by a tin box filled with explosives, has been obtained; nor is it probable that the promised reward of £1000 will lead to the discovery of the incendiaries. On the preceding day, Mr. Parnell, in a menacing speech, moved the second reading of his bill for amending the Irish Land Act—a measure which would go far to transfer the ownership of the soil from the landlord to the tenant. Mr. Gladstone, on the plea that more urgent matters claimed the attention of Parliament, and that the remedial efficacy of the Act of 1881 would be imperilled

by reopening the question—and perhaps influenced by the urgent advice of Lord Spencer—peremptorily refused to listen to Mr. Parnell's demand, which was voted down by 250 to 63 votes. The Nationalist leader had not obscurely foreshadowed another agrarian agitation—the new judicial rents being, he declared, rack-rents which the tenants will find it impossible to pay. The Fenian conspirators, whose head-quarters are in London, were more prompt than the agitator behind whom they are ranged. Hence the explosions of Thursday, which may be regarded as the revolutionary reply of the Irish Left wing to the Prime Minister. Although there is no evidence to connect Mr. Parnell and his followers with these dastardly outrages, it is impossible to read the outspoken and significant comments of Sheridan, Egan, Ford, and other abettors of the Land League from the safe distance of New York, without a strengthened suspicion that the two sections of agitators, if not closely allied, understand and co-operate with each other.

On Tuesday both Houses of Parliament adjourned for the Easter recess. The Government have, not without great difficulty, secured the votes for the Supplementary Estimates, obtained the required grants for the Army and Navy, and, *mirabile dictu*, induced the House of Commons to read the Bankruptcy Reform Bill a second time, with a view to its examination in detail by one of the two selected Grand Committees after the holidays. A great part of two sittings was occupied by an interesting debate on the Transvaal problem, raised by Mr. Gorst on a resolution in favour of taking energetic steps to secure the strict observance of the Convention with that State, in order that the atrocities committed by the Boers on the neighbouring Bechuana tribes might be put an end to. The debate has been remarkable for the chariness of leading members of the Opposition in recommending a warlike policy; for the powerful speech of Mr. Forster advocating such vigorous action as might, perchance, lead to renewed hostilities with the Boers; and for Mr. Gladstone's effective sketch of existing complications. The Imperial Government could not, said the Prime Minister, be parties to quarrels which set chief against chief as well as the Boers against the natives, or undertake more than a thousand miles from our base of operations military expeditions which might entail disaster or precipitate annexation. They must decline to undertake to restore order where order never existed; but, without renouncing any right they possess, they will take what steps seem necessary, and are willing to accept an amendment expressing a hope that her Majesty's Ministers will make adequate provision for the interests of any chiefs who may have just claims upon them. The debate stands adjourned to Tuesday week. But the interest in it has departed. It is a great pity that the Transvaal Government are not strong enough to restrain the marauders on the frontier. With vast material resources needing development, including great mineral wealth and unlimited pasture for their flocks and herds, the Boers, if ruled by a strong Government, and able to cope effectively with unprincipled filibusters, would become one of the most thriving communities of South Africa.

On April 5, or thereabouts, Mr. Childers will be prepared to submit to the House of Commons his first Budget. It is not a great opportunity for a Chancellor of the Exchequer, who desires to pay as he goes, and to refrain from postponing the payment of present debts, even those of war, by loans or other devices. The publication of the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Estimates enables us to estimate pretty accurately the expenditure for the ensuing financial year. It will probably be covered by eighty-six millions sterling, and the revenue is hardly likely to be less than eighty-eight millions. A surplus of from two to two and a half millions will enable Mr. Childers, if such be his inclination, to dispense with the temporary war income-tax—three half-pence in the pound. A Budget so framed would not be very brilliant, but it would have the merit of substantially relieving the public burdens while closing the account for our Egyptian war expenditure. The surplus might have been larger, but for the startling reduction of the revenue from Excise imposts, owing to the greater sobriety of the population. This is a phenomenon which no social reformer will be inclined to deplore.

The National Life-Boat Institution, after a meritorious existence of fifty-nine years, has just been holding its annual meeting. Its labours and services during the past twelve months, especially towards the end of 1882, when furious gales day after day swept our shores, were signally conspicuous. By the agency of the gallant seamen employed around the coasts of the United Kingdom, often in the face of deadly peril, in which many heroic lives and were sacrificed, no less than 741 persons were saved from a watery grave. The wrecks and collisions during the past year were appalling, and the efforts of the life-boat crews of this admirable institution were never more conspicuous. During its existence nearly 30,000 persons have been rescued from the jaws of death—the most irresistible plea that could be urged in favour of its liberal and generous support by the British public, who take a pride in their mercantile marine.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The Lords and Commons, with their ladies, were bidden on Friday, the sixteenth instant, to the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, Exhibition-road, S.W., to inspect the progress of the buildings for the International Fisheries Exhibition which, the world knows, or should know by this time, will be opened on the Twelfth of May next by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen in person. The Executive Committee it was who issued the invitations to the Peers and Commons and the "grandes dames de par le monde," and very extensively was the summons responded to. The immense structure in which the Exhibition is to be held is rapidly approaching completion; and the committee (than whom it would be difficult to find a more experienced, energetic, and capable body of gentlemen) are sanguine as to being able to have everything in working order by the appointed day. This task is a gigantic one; still I venture to think that the success of the International Fisheries Exhibition will be as gigantic; and that London, the "country cousins," and the intelligent foreigner will have such a wakening up at Kensington next May as has not been witnessed in the South-Western District since the year of great memories, 1851.

That which the members of the two Houses structurally saw on the Sixteenth left much to the imagination. They made pilgrimages through prodigious vistas of emptiness. Halls upon halls with waggon-headed roofs were traversed; but in a few weeks all these vast spaces will be hung with flags and filled with exhibits. As it is, you see where the Prince of Wales's pavilion and where the post-office will be; where the National Training School of Cookery will have its "theatre" for culinary demonstrations, and its restaurant for the cheaper kinds of fish; where the life-boats will be displayed, and where will be the annexe for machinery in motion.

But with what description of articles are the prodigious naves with the waggon-headed roofs to be filled? Well. There was a culinary sage once who was asked what was the best fish sauce. He replied that all sauce was good for fish; and he was right. Nearly all the savoury gravies are applicable to the "accommodation" of fish. Vinegar and mustard are the best sauce for fresh herrings. Champignons are a joy in a *sole au gratin*. Salt pork enters into the composition of clam chowder. Shallots are essential in the dressing of red mullet; port wine fortifies the sauce for stewed eels; veal stuffing makes baked jack tolerable; and I have heard of mackerel and green gooseberries.

Similarly, there are very few things in air, or on earth, or in water that may not be legitimately shown in a Fisheries Exhibition. Birds? Why a large case might be filled with quills for anglers' floats. Beasts? Where would the fisherman be without catgut and horsehair, leather for his boots, and wool for his jersey?—all animal products. Iron and steel, hemp, cork, cotton, linen, silk, wood, pigments, varnish, glass, oil, glue, sugar, and spice are all used in fishing or in the curing of fish; nor need the Fine Arts be left by any means "out in the cold" in connection with the finny tribe. A very attractive exhibit might be a collection of tastefully designed ceramic ware used as receptacles for potted char, lobsters, and anchovies. It is necessary to elevate the standard of taste in this direction. The American designs on the cans of preserved provisions imported in such amazing quantities into this tariffless kingdom are certainly not models for imitation.

The weather on the Friday of which I speak was fine, but bitterly cold; and the teeth of many of the Peers chattered, while many of the Commons looked extremely blue. I would have given, myself, something considerable for a pennyworth of that excellent hot eel soup which they used to sell beneath the old pillared portico of Clement's Inn. But the guests were thoroughly well warmed before they went away. There is, you are aware, an immense quantity of timber employed in the construction of the Exhibition building which has been rendered practically fire-proof by being covered throughout with patent asbestos paint. In order to show the company the extraordinary capacity of this composition in resisting fire and as a non-conductor of heat, two huge wooden packing-cases, open on one side, were placed on the terrace in the gardens. One of the cases was coated with asbestos paint: the other was *au naturel*; and the interior of both was filled with shavings liberally soaked in petroleum. The shavings were then set on fire. The unpainted packing-case was speedily in a blaze, and ultimately "caved in," leaving only a heap of charred timbers. The fire in the asbestos-painted case slowly burnt itself out, doing no damage beyond slightly blistering the paint on the surrounding sides.

The threatened Anarchical manifestation in Paris on the anniversary of the Commune came to nothing; the Anarchists having probably arrived at a sensible persuasion of the unwisdom of fighting, just now, with a Government which is the master of so many legions. This display of prudence to the contrary notwithstanding, there has been an insurrection in the French capital, attended, happily, by no more serious casualties than the kicking of the shins of two or three policemen and the "punching" of the heads of a few disorderly hobbledoys. The young gentlemen of the Lycée Louis-le-Grand chose to mutiny against their "Proviseur"; and large numbers of the insurgent pupils, after smashing all the furniture they could lay their hands upon, barricaded themselves in one of the dormitories, from which at length they were forcibly ejected by some fifty police agents, who had been called in to quell the riot. In the outset no less than two hundred and seventy lads were turned neck-and-crop into the Rue St. Jacques, where they were handed over to their parents or guardians; but subsequently justice was tempered with mercy. Only one hundred and twenty pupils have been definitively dismissed; but, with the exception of fifty of the worst offenders, the youths expelled

from the Lycée Louis-le-Grand may obtain admission into other colleges.

There has not been, I should say, a "barring out" at a large English public school for a very long time. I read of one which took place at the Charterhouse in 1809. Some of the elder boys had "organised" a dinner, at which they drank too much claret. The head master, Dr. Raine, severely rebuked the juvenile Bacchanalians, who shortly afterwards, "imputing their disgrace to the interference and suggestions of Dr. Fisher, watched their opportunity, and ignominiously assaulted him with unrelenting fury." In the sequel, about twenty of the offenders were expelled; many "minor offenders" were well chastised, and subordination was completely restored by the influence of Dr. Raine.

Curiously enough, the discontent at the Parisian Lycée appears to have arisen from the punishment inflicted on some of the elder boys, a few weeks since, for snowballing an old gentleman who was crossing the court-yard of the college, and who turned out to be a member of President Grévy's Cabinet! There is no corporal punishment whatsoever in French public schools. The direst penalty (short of expulsion) is the *cachot*, or black hole. If college discipline in France has not materially differed from the discipline which I remember (with mingled feelings) as being prevalent three-and-forty years ago, the life of a French public school-boy at the present day is not altogether a happy one. There was too much black hole and too little recreation. The boys' brains were wearied by tasks of inordinate length. They scarcely knew how to play. When I was twelve I did not know how to drive a hoop. The food was poor; the hours of work were too long; the inspectors were bullies and the sub-shers (*piens*) spies, and there was little sympathy between the masters and their scholars.

I have been reading with very great interest a book just published by Mr. Murray called "Mexico To-day: a Country with a Great Future," by Mr. T. Unett Brocklehurst. I must not impinge on the province of reviewers by criticising Mr. Brocklehurst's handsomely illustrated volume; but I may just note a few points of comparison between the Mexico of "To-day" and the Mexico of the Day Before Yesterday:—that is to say, of nineteen years ago, when I visited the strange land in question.

Mr. Brocklehurst journeyed from Vera Cruz (then as now "baked to a dull pink" in the sun, the permanent home of the *vomito negro* and the terrestrial paradise of the "zapilote" or "tzopilote," the turkey buzzard, and Vera Cruz's sole scavenger) to the City of Mexico by railway, in nineteen hours; the distance being two miles and a quarter, and the ascent made seven thousand feet. In the spring of 1864 it took us a week to accomplish the same journey by road—the old Spanish *camino empedrado* or paved highway which, when Mexico was a dependency of Spain, was kept in superb repair, but which, since the war of Independence, had degenerated into a Via Dolorosa of holes and ruts.

The railway in 1864 was begun, but went no further than La Soledad, a few miles out of Mexico City. At La Soledad we slept the first night—or rather tried to sleep, but the mosquitoes and the black ants wouldn't let us. At early morn we started, in a vehicle somewhat like an old English stage-coach with the dropsy, for Cordova, where we again slept. Our next day's journey was to Orizaba; the next to Sant' Augustin del Palmar. After that I can only remember as a stopping-place the City of Puebla de los Angeles, which had just been stormed by General Bazaine; but it was on the afternoon of the seventh day, if I remember aright, that, covered with dust and our limbs almost dislocated by the jolting of the carriage, we entered the *garita* of the capital.

Between Puebla and Mexico the road was tolerably safe, the French being stationed in force at short intervals: while the by-roads were patrolled by numerous squadrons of "contra guerrilleros," or ex-highwaymen, who had turned honest for the consideration of a dollar a day and their horses' keep. But between Cordova and Puebla the country was swarming with the "Mala Gente," or brigands. We had given out publicly that we had no considerable sum of money with us, and that we were unarmed (if the travelling party be few in number it is safer *not* to carry any lethal weapons with you); yet I have always wondered that we escaped being captured and held to ransom; for my travelling companion, and kind host, was the head of a great banking firm in Mexico, and one of the wealthiest men in the country.

In Mr. Brocklehurst's very graphic account of Mexico City he mentions among the principal inns the Hotel Iturbide—once the Palace of the unfortunate Emperor Iturbide, both of whose sons I remember very well—the Comonfort, the Bazar, the San Carlos, the Nacional, and the Gillow. I can only recall, in 1864, the Iturbide, where indeed I did not stay, as I was so fortunate as to be palatially housed at a private residence in the Calle San Francisco.

Mr. Brocklehurst found the city well lighted with gas. In my time the streets could only boast of petroleum lamps. He travelled, as I did, from Mexico City to Pachuca, to visit the famous silver-mines of Real del Monte, and see the Falls of Regla. Mr. Brocklehurst journeyed partly by rail and partly by "diligencia." We travelled in a private omnibus, our escort (the robbers were rife) consisting of another omnibus containing some forty French Zouaves. We had, besides, a troop of mounted Mexicans, armed with lances, who were in the service of the Silver Mining Company; and, when we returned, having a lady in our company, we took with us a small brass field piece. When we went to church on the Sunday we spent in the mining country (there were then, as now, many Cornish miners settled there, and there was an English church for their spiritual needs) we were all armed to the teeth. We left our Sharp's rifles and cutlasses on the table in the vestry before the service began; but retained our revolvers.

The lady in our company was the amiable and accomplished wife of the Scotch manager of the Real del Monte mines. I met her afterwards in England, after her esteemed husband

since deceased) had retired from his post, and asked her how she liked the change from picturesque (but slightly "risky") Mexico to humdrum England. She replied that she liked the change pretty well; but, she added, with a sigh, that she missed her escort of Lancers when she went out shopping.

So now I must leave Mr. Brocklehurst's deeply interesting book to the accredited reviewers. Entirely do I agree with him that Mexico is a country with a Great Future; but, if Great Britain wishes that future to be commercially advantageous to herself, she must cease stupidly to sulk with Mexico because the Emperor Maximilian was shot at Queretaro, and, without further delay, should consent to the renewal of diplomatic intercourse with the United States of Mexico. The import trade to Mexico, which should be largely ours, is to far greater extent than is desirable in the hands of the Americans, the Germans, and the French. One little circumstance mentioned in Mr. Brocklehurst's book will show what we are losing by our political sulking with Mexico. At the railway refreshment-room at Puebla Mr. Brocklehurst found a "first-class imitation of Bass procurable at three shillings the pint bottle." In 1864 I found forged Bass and forged Allsopp—both German forgeries, with the English trademarks impudently imitated—at all the inns on the road to Mexico city. If we had a Treaty of Commerce with Mexico, real Allsopp and real Bass's Pale Ale ought to be procurable in the land of the Aztecs for half a crown the quart bottle, at the outside.

In the matter of the age of the word *doll* (mentioned by Shakspeare only as a "baby" and a "babe"), "J. T." (Bristol) kindly draws my attention to an extract from a sermon, preached before Shakspeare was born, by a cleric named Edgeworth, one of the most strenuous of Bishop Latimer's opponents at a time when that illustrious Reformer was preaching some very stirring sermons in Bristol. Says "Maister Roger Edgeworth, Doctoure of Divinitie, Canon of the Cathedral Churches of Salisbury, Welles, and Bristowe," &c.:

Now at the dissolution of monasteries and friars' houses many images have been carried abroad and given to children to play withal, and when the children have them in their hands, dancing them after their childish manner, cometh the father or the mother, and saith, "What, nasse, what hast thou there?" The child answereth, as she is taught, "I have mine *Doll*." The father laugheth, and maketh a gay game at it. So saith the mother, "Jugge, or Tommy, where hast thou that pretty *doll*?" "John, our parish clerk, gave it me," saith the child.

This citation, my correspondent adds, occurs at fol. xi. of a work called "Sermons, very Fruitful, Godly, and Learned, preached and sette forth by Maister Roger Edgeworth 'as aforesaid,' and published in London in September, 1557. The quotation which I have given is from the "Bristol, Past and Present," of Mr. John Taylor.

But if English children in the time of Philip and Mary were taught to call their puppets "dolls" from idols, why did the word escape Shakspeare's notice? Referring to Ogilvie and Annandale's "Imperial Dictionary," I find among the suggested etymologies of "doll" the English "idol," the Welsh "delw," an image; and the Anglo-Saxon and Dutch "dol," stupid. But the latest editor of the "Imperial" inclines to the opinion that the most reasonable etymology of "doll" is Johnson's suggestion that it is a contraction of Dorothy. The suggestion (Doll Tearsheet to the contrary) is hardly satisfactory. Dorothy is not a more common name than Mary. If Johnson's suggestion is tenable, by a parity of reasoning, a child's puppet might as well be called a "Moll" or "Poll."

Mem.: I mentioned last week that Mistress Lucy Hutchinson was wont to call her doll a "baby." I should have said that she applied the term to the dolls of other little girls, and that she did not personally approve of puppets. Turning to her biography, I find that she was so very serious a small young lady, that when more frivolously-minded little misses came to see her, she was in the habit of "plucking their babies to pieces." They could scarcely be worse treated by the clown in a pantomime. The Dutch call a doll "een pop," the derivation of which, as well as that of the German "puppe," should be from the Latin "pupa."

The correspondent of a contemporary puts the following query:—

In your interesting note of last night you spell the name of the village where Gray was born Stoke Poges. Those who live there always prefer to spell Stoke Poges, without, as far as I have ever heard, having any reason to give for their partiality. Could any of your readers enlighten me on the true spelling and meaning of the latter half of the name? Stoke is common enough—the Stockade; but what does Poges or Pogis signify?

In Lewis's great "Topographical History of England" (London: 1836), which some have called the modern "Domesday Book," the name of the parish in the hundred of Stoke, county Bucks, two miles from Slough, is spelt "Stoke Poges"; but nothing is said about the derivation of "Poges." There are several curiosities of nomenclature in Lewis in connection with Stoke. I find Stoke Edith, Stoke Bliss, Stoke Abbas, Stoke Charity, Stoke Trister, and Stoke Pero. But the oddest Stoke on which I light is "Stoke-intin-head," in the hundred of Wonford, county Devon.

The cause of good letters in good, sound English lost a great deal when Mr. John Hollingshead gave up to the nourishment of "the sacred lamp of burlesque" the oil which, in his case, would have been more fitly employed in feeding the (perhaps) more sacred lamp of literature. Thus it is with feelings of the highest gratification that I read that the undismayed manager of the Gaiety Theatre has in the press a volume of stories and essays, to be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, and which will bear the title of "Footlights."

Why this pleasing announcement should come to me on a sheet of note paper, at the top of which is a graven device of the "gardener's oval," with "Comédie Française" in the centre, and the names of Wigan, Toole, Phelps, Mathews, Irving, Byron, Santley, Neilson, and Boucicault running round the inner rim, I am at a loss to conjecture. Are these English actors, dramatists, and singers to be considered as the "little people of the skies" in a constellation in which the theatre in the Rue de Richelieu is the "boss" planet? If such be the case, Mr. Hollingshead should change his title of "Footlights" for "La Rampe."

In any case, I am glad to see that a true humourist and excellent writer is once more about to favour us with the outcome of his sure and ready pen. What things Mr. Hollingshead should be able to tell us about the Footlights, both before and behind the glare thereof! I hope that he will tell us all about the "Mashers," the "Johnnies," and the "Chappies." As, however, he is correcting his last sheets for the press, Mr. Hollingshead may indulge in one quiet chuckle. He once wrote an admirable essay called "The City of Unlimited Paper." By the irony of Fate he has been called to reign over an establishment in which the issue of "paper" is of the most limited description; for the "Mashers," the "Johnnies," and the "Chappies" all manifest praiseworthy alacrity in purchasing ten-shilling stalls; and how they get the money to pay for those luxuries is, to me, the most perplexing of problems.

G. A. S.

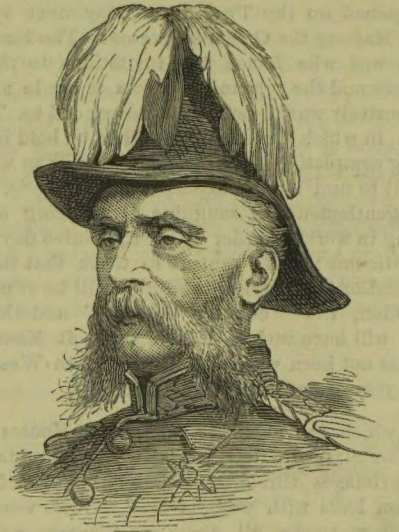
OFFICERS COMMANDING AT THE BRIGHTON VOLUNTEER REVIEW.



GENERAL PRINCE EDWARD OF SAXE-WEIMAR,
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.



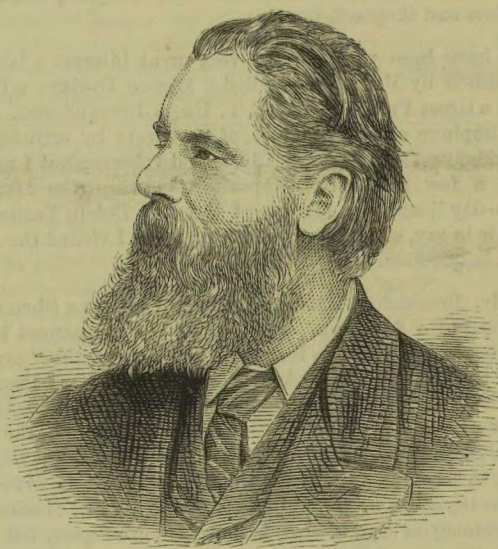
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COMMANDING ATTACKING FORCE.



MAJOR-GENERAL R. WHITE, C.B.,
COMMANDING FIRST DIVISION.



MAJOR-GENERAL E. NEWDIGATE, C.B.,
COMMANDING DEFENDING FORCE.



COLONEL VISCOUNT BURY.



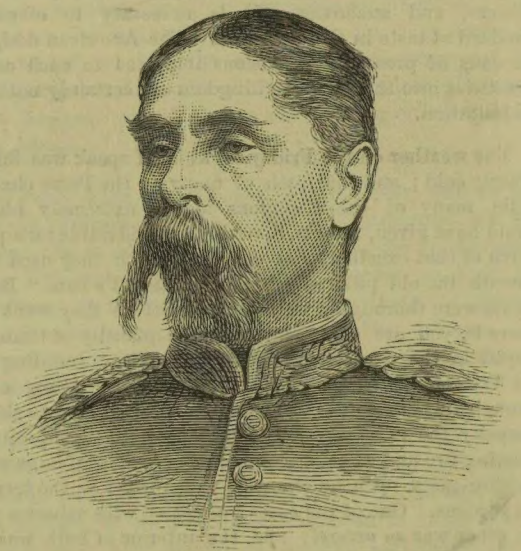
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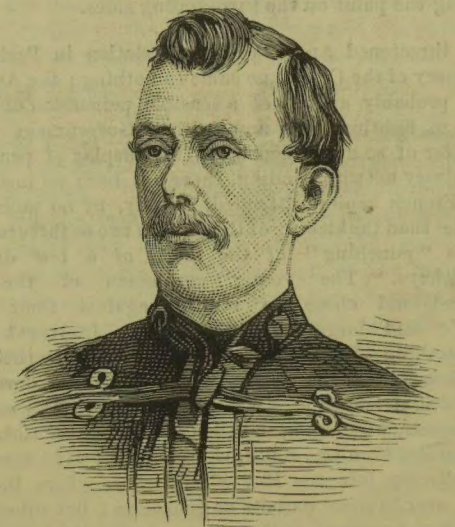
MAJOR-GENERAL HUGH ROWLANDS, C.B., V.C.,
COMMANDING THIRD DIVISION.



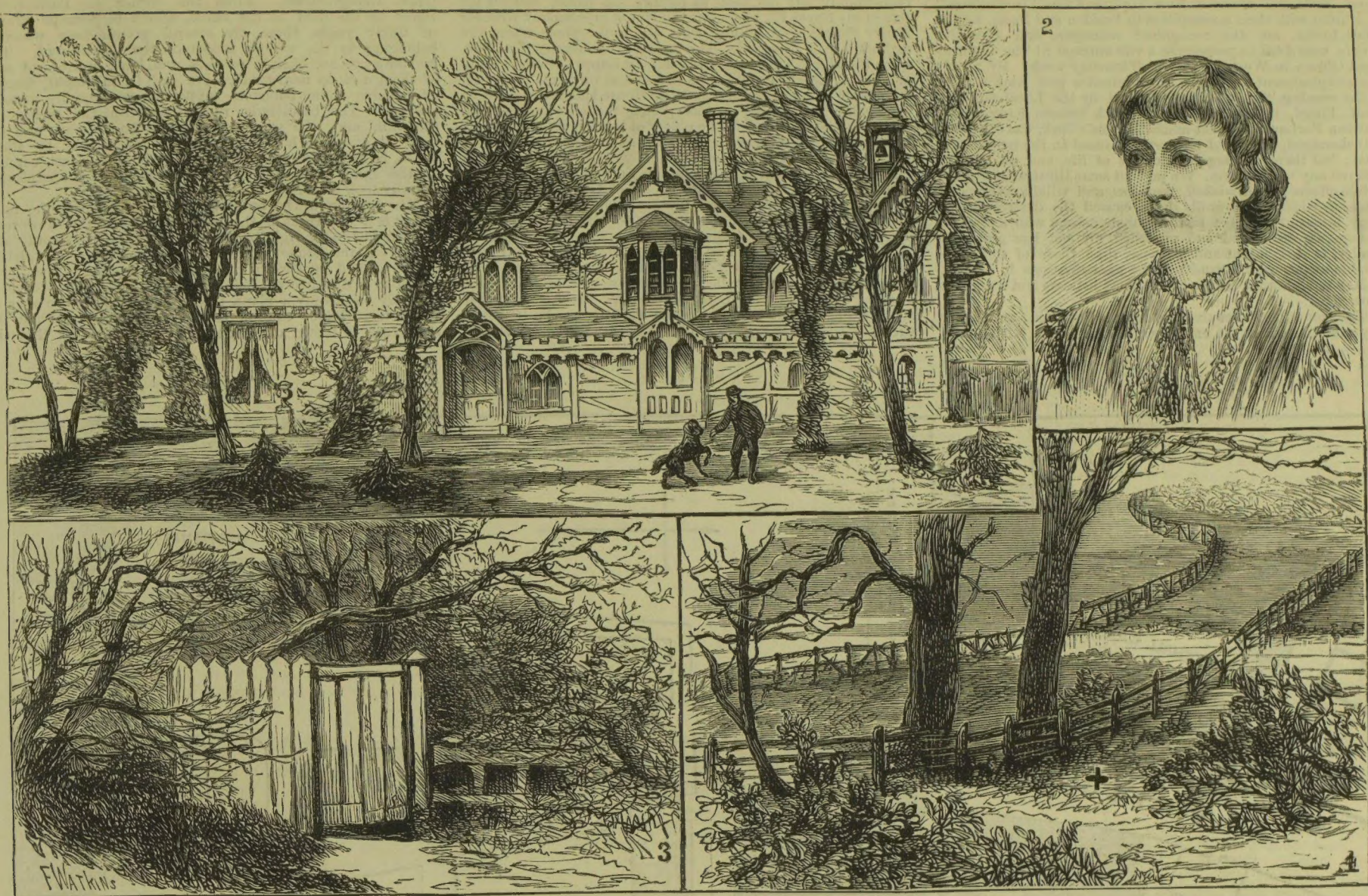
COLONEL G. H. MONCRIEFF.



COLONEL H. KENT.

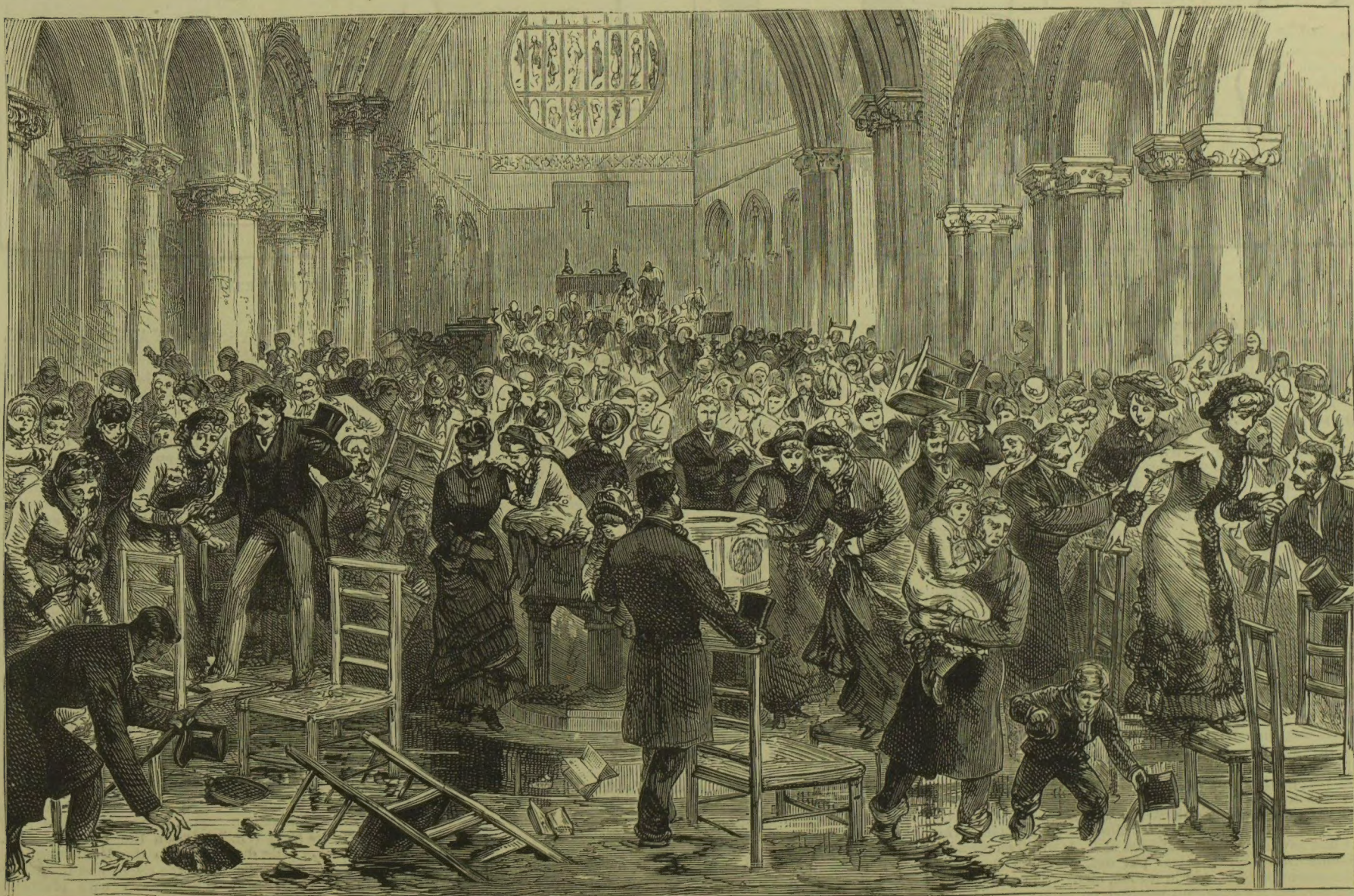


COLONEL G. R. FITZROY.



1. The Fishery: Residence of Sir Beaumont and Lady Florence Dixie. 2. Lady Florence Dixie. 3. Wicket-gate where Lady Florence was followed. 4. Spot where the attack took place.

SCENE OF THE ATTACK ON LADY FLORENCE DIXIE.



INUNDATION OF ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, LYNN, BY THE HIGH TIDE ON SUNDAY, MARCH 11.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP GOVERNMENT OFFICES AT WESTMINSTER.

The Irish-American Fenian conspiracy, of which O'Donovan Rossa, Ford, and others at New York, and the "Invincibles" of Dublin with their accomplices in London and Paris, and in other towns, are the recognised managers and executive agents, contrived to perpetrate a vile outrage at the Government Offices in Westminster, on Thursday week. By means of an explosion of dynamite, a few minutes past nine o'clock in the evening, the building occupied by the Local Government Board, in Charles-street, which crosses King-street, between Parliament-street and St. James's Park, was considerably damaged, and great alarm was caused in the neighbourhood; but there was happily no loss of life, and no persons suffered any bodily harm. We present some illustrations of the visible effects of this wicked, senseless, and villainous piece of mischief, which might easily have caused the destruction of many innocent people; and the malefactors, who may yet, we hope, be discovered and punished, are not less guilty of murder, in their intent and purpose, than those of their detestable society who committed the assassinations in Dublin on May 6, and other crimes of the most heinous and atrocious character.

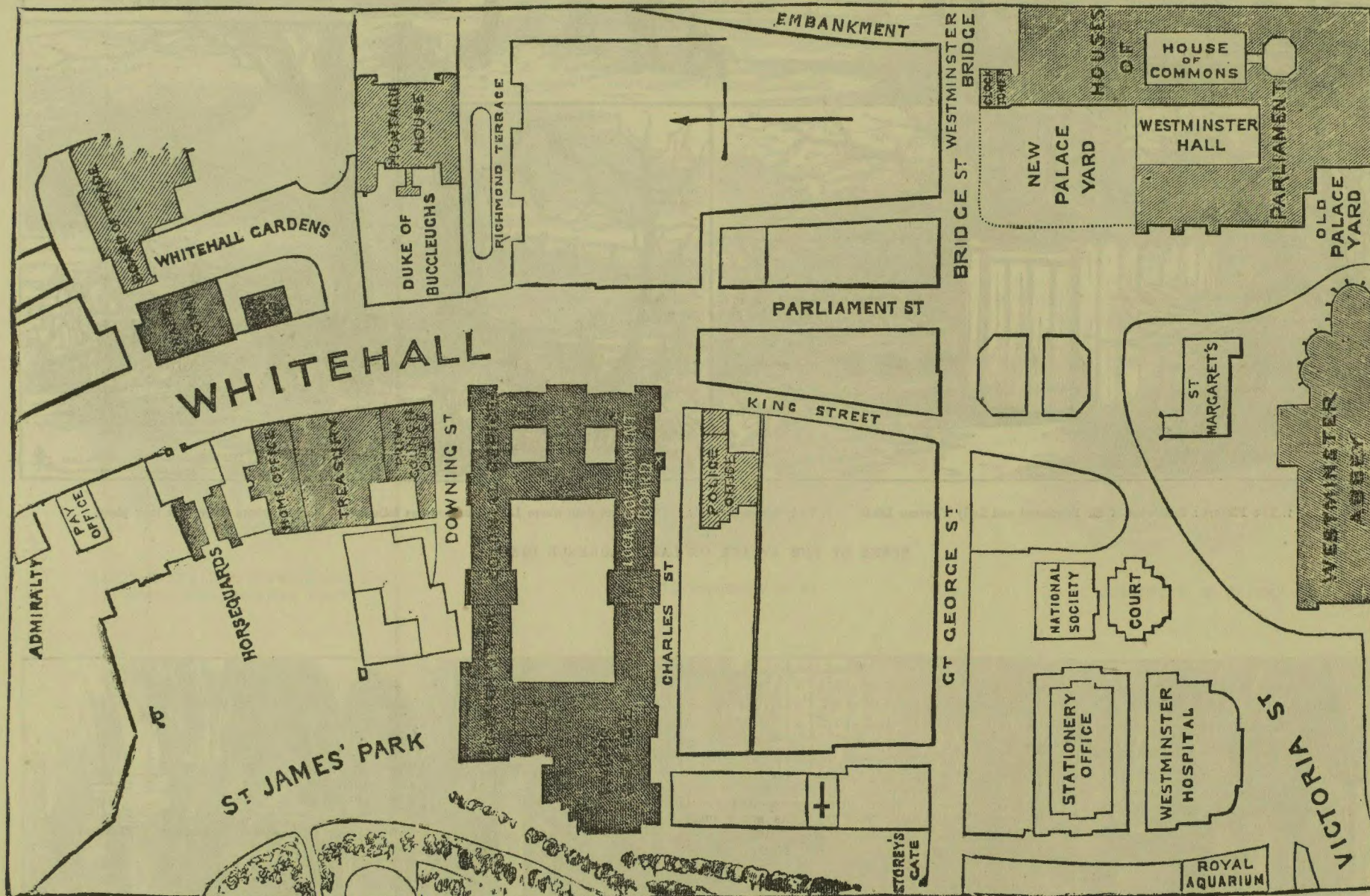
The House of Commons was sitting at the time; and, being very near the site of the explosion, a loud report, with a per-

ceptible shaking of the floor and galleries, startled the few members then in the House, who were discussing the Navy Estimates. The Duke of Edinburgh was in the Peers' gallery conversing with Sir Henry Fletcher at the time. The latter immediately left his seat to inquire the cause, and on his return his Royal Highness left the House in company with Sir Henry Fletcher, proceeding with him to the place where the explosion had occurred. The Speaker, on leaving the chair, when the House went into Committee of Supply, sent specially to ascertain the true state of affairs, and at this time nearly all the members in the precincts of the House had either gone or were going to the spot. It was speedily made known that the explosion had occurred in the offices of the Local Government Board, the immense crowds around the building, the number of fire-engines drawn up, and the body of police collected to guard the streets, leaving no doubt on that point.

It should be explained that the Local Government Board offices form part of a large block of buildings, the latest addition to the public offices of Westminster. The front is occupied by the Home Office, whose doors and windows look upon Whitehall. On the northern side, overlooking Downing-street, are the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office. The block of buildings is bounded on the west side by the Horse Guards Parade and on the south by Charles-street, a short and little-frequented thoroughfare that runs from Parliament-street, at the lower extremity of Whitehall, westward to the

Horse Guards Parade. Of the offices situated on this side of the building the first is that of the Local Government Board. The door of the office is a few yards down the street, being a little way beyond King-street, which runs from Charles-street into Great George-street. From the corner of Parliament-street to the door of the office, which is perhaps twenty or thirty yards, there are several ground-floor windows belonging to the various rooms of the department. The windows are set back in recesses, and have in front of each of them a stone balustrade, 2½ ft. or 3 ft. in height, formed of massive stone balusters supporting an equally massive parapet. The balustrade runs flush with the surface of the wall, and the window being set back 18 in. or 2 ft., there is a space between, sufficient for a man to stand up in, in front of the window. It was at the last window on the right-hand side before the door that the explosion actually took place.

The portion of the building which has received the most injury is to the right of the main entrance in Charles-street. The window to the right of the main entrance has been totally destroyed, the stone copings and balustrades completely shattered, and a portion of the stonework, weighing 2 cwt., was blown to a distance of 50 ft. or 60 ft. with such violence as partially to destroy a blank brick wall dividing the rear of King-street Police Station from Charles-street. While the stonework is blown outwards, examination shows that the



ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP GOVERNMENT OFFICES AT WESTMINSTER: PLAN OF THE BUILDINGS AND ADJACENT STREETS.

furniture and inside doors were blown inwards, where the force was sufficient to cause an upheaval of the beams and flooring. The room immediately above the explosion is a mass of ruins, a massive oak table and the chairs being entirely shattered. The floor was raised 7 in. Assuming dynamite or nitro-glycerine to have been the agent employed, it is estimated that a charge of twenty pounds would have been required to have done the damage. The explosion took place between the window and the stone balustrade. It is believed that the dynamite was placed on the stone window-sill, part of which is ground to powder. There is a deep trench in the room 8 ft. or 10 ft. long by 3 ft. wide. The floor is literally ploughed up, and the inside walls have the appearance of having been bombarded. Several doors, and the woodwork of the doorways, are torn away. The room was one used by the copying clerks, but was fortunately vacant at that hour of the evening. The force of surrounding atmospheric concussion, as usual in such cases, took eccentric courses, thoroughly wrecking and destroying distant objects, whilst those nearest escaped. At least two thirds of the windows in the houses in King-street, running at right-angles to Charles-street, were blown out, whilst the windows in the building itself facing Parliament-street were apparently uninjured. The glass windows facing Charles-street are more or less smashed, and the street was covered with plate-glass a quarter of an inch thick. The explosion was severely felt at King-street Police Station. One constable was thrown violently to the ground. The instruments in the telegraph office, opposite the building, were uninjured, but showed phenomenal electrical disturbance. A few of the public lamps were put out, but the glass of the lamps was unbroken. In Parliament-street most of the houses had their windows shattered by the concussion. The caretakers of the building escaped almost by a miracle. The clerks had left the office at half-past five. It was then cleared, the blinds drawn, and the gas put out. Mr. Provis, one of the permanent officials, was in a room above where the explosion occurred at the time, but received no injury. He was a little shaken, and his writing-table was thrown down. It is conjectured that the perpetrators of this outrage mistook the office of the Local Government Board for part of the adjacent Home Office, and that they meant to direct their hostility

against Sir William Harcourt. Another suggestion is, that they may have mistaken Charles-street for Downing-street, where the Prime Minister's official residence is situated, and where Mr. Gladstone was at home, detained by a slight cold, on the evening of Thursday week. Colonel Majendie and Professor Abel, scientific men who are well acquainted with the power and effects of dynamite, were employed on Friday and Saturday in making a very minute examination, and have prepared a report for the information of Government. It is evident that, however destructive are the effects of dynamite and similar explosives within a limited range, no large and substantial building can be entirely demolished by their use; the immediate damage is confined to one or two rooms, and to the glass windows in the neighbourhood, for several hundred yards around. Much of it being plate glass, especially in the handsome buildings of the Whitehall Club, the Consols Bank, and the business chambers and offices in Parliament-street, it is estimated that £4000 will scarcely cover the entire damage.

The same evening, about an hour before, it was discovered that a tin box containing an explosive mixture, with a fuse which had been ignited, but which burnt away and did no mischief, was placed at the window of the *Times*' publishing-office, in Playhouse-yard, Blackfriars.

A Government reward of £1000 has been offered for information leading to the detection of the persons who laid the dynamite at the Local Government Board Office. During several days, while the place was strictly guarded by the police, many thousands of people came to the neighbourhood, to see what they could of the havoc that had been made; and we present some illustrations of the scenes there witnessed, as well as of the actual explosion.

Lady Ossington, on Saturday last, opened a coffee tavern, erected at her own expense, in Paradise-street, High-street, Marylebone. Lord Enfield, Lord Claud Hamilton, and a number of influential visitors were present. Besides the ordinary uses of a coffee-house, the establishment provides beds for twenty-eight men, and there are chess and smoking-rooms and lavatories.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A LADY.

On Saturday afternoon, in the neighbourhood of Surly Hall, Berkshire, between Windsor and Maidenhead, an extraordinary affair took place, which has occasioned great excitement, alarm, and indignation, while further and more exact knowledge of the real facts is manifestly required. Lady Florence Dixie, the wife of Sir Beaumont Dixie, Bart., a lady known to the public by her literary and political efforts, which have displayed great enterprise, spirit, and ability, was stated to have been made the object, as it seemed, of a murderous personal assault, and to have had a miraculous escape with her life, being waylaid by two men in female disguise, armed with knives or daggers, in a sequestered copse near her own residence. Her Ladyship happily did not suffer any worse harm than a slight cut on the left hand, and a severe nervous shock, from which she soon recovered. If this outrage was really an attempt to assassinate the defenceless lady, it seems marvellous that it should have failed of its intent. There may be several possible explanations of the affair; as, for instance, that her assailants, whoever they were, may have designed only to frighten her; but it was the general impression, when the first account was published, that this was another most atrocious act of vengeance on the part of the Irish Fenians or "Invincibles," whose anger she has recently braved in her comments upon the misapplication of the Land League funds. Without hazarding a decided opinion as to the motive or the origin of this mysterious attempt, we present one or two illustrations of the locality, with a portrait of Lady Florence Dixie, and we give her own account of the matter.

It should first be observed that Sir Beaumont and Lady Florence Dixie are living at "The Fishery," a pretty villa, about three miles from Windsor, upon the Berkshire side of the Thames, some little distance from the Maidenhead-road. The house stands on the banks of the river; and the grounds, which are bordered near the highway with plantations, adjoin those of "The Willows," once the residence of Mr. Roger Eykyn, but now occupied by Captain Brocklehurst, of the Royal Horse Guards. On nearing the hostelry of Surly Hall, known to all Eton boys, the Thames winds parallel with the roadway some fifty or seventy yards distant. Surly Hall

is about two miles and a half from Windsor, and three miles and a half from Maidenhead, and about five hundred yards distant from The Fishery. Proceeding along the road a few yards further, and also on the right, the next house is The Willows. It is separated from the roadside by a hedge and a fringe of about 20 ft. of copse, which is within less than fifty yards of The Willows, and about four hundred yards from The Fishery. At this season the underbush is leafless, and one can, from either the copse or the roadway, plainly see The Willows and The Fishery, as well as the houses and more open country to the left of the highway. Lady Florence Dixie was, it seems, walking in the main road, and had turned into the copse along which there runs a footpath leading into the carriage drive to her own residence. There is a low wicket gateway at the roadside, through which she entered the copse. The gateway is on The Willows grounds, and about twenty yards from The Fishery boundary, which is defined by a four-barred fence stretching from the highway to the river. It was at this gateway her Ladyship states she was about to cross the four-feet high fence, to continue her walk home, at twenty minutes past four in the afternoon, when she was attacked in the manner that she describes. She was accompanied only by her large St. Bernard dog, named Hubert; but her husband, Sir Beaumont Dixie, was about four hundred yards distant, in the field near his own house by the river. He did not see anything, or hear anything, till his wife came to the house and told him what had happened.

Lady Florence Dixie says that she was suddenly accosted by two strange persons dressed as women, one of them in a green silk gown; but they were tall and big, and she perceived at once that they were men. "The two men," she continues, "came up behind me and asked me the time. I had no watch and could not tell, but I told them it was about twenty minutes to five, I thought. I then passed from the gate down the footpath and along the shrubbery, and was about to cross the stile (fence), when I saw them coming up behind me the second time. They did not then speak. I stood alongside the stile and watched them coming down the footpath towards me. I then became suspicious of their intentions. One of them ran forward and caught me by the neck and threw me down upon the ground. The other man, as he did this, stabbed at me with a dagger. The man who pushed me down stuffed a lot of mould into my mouth to prevent my crying out, and that, as much as anything, made me faint. They were very tall men, and were dressed in long cloaks without arms. First one of them stabbed at me with a dagger, or knife, which he held in his uplifted hand. I saw the flash of the steel. The second time he struck at me I seized it, and at first with the left hand, which was cut. The man tore the dagger out, it having stuck in the steel of my corset, and as he did so I seized it again in my other hand. The last thing I remember was hearing the sound of the wheels of a cart passing by. When I recovered consciousness I found myself upon the ground, all alone. The dog had gone probably to follow the men. I think he afterwards returned, for when I got up I crossed the fence and hurried towards my home. Whether the dog bit the men or not I cannot say; but he flew at the man who was stabbing me, and pulled him back. It was after I was over the fence the dog came up. I have no doubt he saved my life." It is stated that Lady Florence's dress, bodice, and stays, are cut in more than one place, as if by a sharp knife.

In answer to some further questions put to her Ladyship, she said that she was sure the persons who attacked her were men, not women, because she saw that their faces were shaved, though one had a thick veil, reaching below the mouth; the other was unveiled, and his face she did not much notice. They had both, she said, "very dark eyes, dark complexions, and dark hair. Neither of them spoke with any brogue, but like ordinary Englishmen." They did not speak at all to each other. She states that she shouted as loud as she could. In reply to an inquiry as to what her Ladyship thought was the cause of the attack upon her, she answered:—"It might be because of my letters upon the Irish question. Whether they seriously meant to take my life I could not say, but it was perhaps intended merely for a warning to me to hold my tongue for the future. I have had a lot of threatening letters sent to me. The last one I received a month ago, and the first last August."

The Berkshire county police, the Windsor borough police, and London detectives, have been actively engaged in local inquiries; but scarcely any circumstantial evidence has been found to confirm the belief that two such persons as the supposed assassins were then in the neighbourhood. No one heard any shouts or shrieks, or saw anything of the struggle; though Mr. Pennicott, of the Surly Hall Hotel, was within sight of the spot across the river; and Captain Brocklehurst's gardener was not more than thirty yards distant. Only her Ladyship's page, William Parkinson, saw two strange-looking women, one in a green dress, walking along the road a few minutes before.

Lady Florence Caroline Dixie is the younger daughter of the late Marquis of Queensberry, Archibald William Douglas, who died in 1858 by an accident while shooting. She is sister to the present Marquis of Queensberry, John Sholto Douglas, who was born in 1844. Her second brother, Lord Francis Douglas, was killed in 1865 on the Matterhorn by falling over a precipice, with two other gentlemen who had ascended the mountain, and whose fate has been described by Mr. Edward Whymper, their more fortunate companion. One of her brothers, Lord Archibald Douglas, has become a Roman Catholic priest; another is Lord James Douglas. Her sister, Lady Gertrude, married a respectable man of humble social rank. In April, 1875, Lady Florence was married to Sir Alexander Beaumont Churchill Dixie, Bart., of Bosworth Park, Hinckley, Leicestershire, the representative of an ancient family, whose title dates from the time of Charles II., and who is thirty-one years of age. Her Ladyship was born May 29, 1857, and is therefore in her twenty-sixth year. She has two children, boys, George Douglas, seven years old, and Albert Edward Wolstan, a godchild of the Prince of Wales, in his fifth year. Lady Florence Dixie has travelled much, both before and since her marriage. From her mother, Caroline Margaret, Marchioness of Queensberry, who was a daughter of General Sir William Clayton, Bart., and of Irish connections, Lady Florence has imbibed a strong sympathy with the Irish nation. She early showed a high degree of literary talent, writing much poetry and romance, with a tragedy entitled "Abel Avenged," which was published, and which gained the approval of Lord Lytton. In 1878, three years after her marriage, Lady Florence, with her husband and her brother, Lord James Douglas, went to South America, and travelled on horseback "Across Patagonia," which is the title of a volume written and published by her when she returned to England. At the beginning of the year 1881, when the Transvaal War broke out, her Ladyship volunteered to go to South Africa as special correspondent of the *Morning Post*. She went thither, accompanied by her husband, but was too late in the field to witness and describe the conflict between the British Army and the Dutch Boers. Instead of sharing that unlucky campaign, she visited Zululand; and became very much interested in the Zulus, and in their deposed King

Cetewayo, with whom she had an interview in his prison at Capetown. Lady Florence took up his cause with great enthusiasm; and her letters in the *Morning Post*, vindicating Cetewayo from the accusations of cruelty and treachery, and of hostility to the English, had a great effect on public opinion. His release from captivity, and his visit to England, followed by his restoration to the throne of Zululand, may be ascribed in some measure to her Ladyship's generous advocacy. She has also published an account of the Zulu country and nation, and of its recent history, bearing the title, "In the Land of Misfortune." Always feeling a warm interest in the politics of the day, and especially in the affairs of Ireland, Lady Florence has, since the Land League troubles and scandals, taken upon herself to expose the misuse of funds subscribed for the relief of starving peasantry, and their perversion by Messrs. Egan and Sheridan to mischievous or criminal purposes of sedition. Her frequent letters upon this subject have brought upon her the vindictive hatred of Irish Land Leaguers and Fenians, and she has received anonymous threats of taking her life, but has courageously disregarded them. Her Ladyship is, in various respects, a very distinguished and accomplished person, who has done and seen, at twenty-five, more than most men of the world; while she is said to be equal to most of them in skill as a rider, in driving four-in-hand, and with the rifle or the fowling-piece. Her figure and appearance are nevertheless perfectly feminine; of small stature, and very slight, it seems wonderful that she could have had strength to resist the murderous attack of two powerful men aiming their knives at her heart.

The Queen and the Prince of Wales have sent messages to Sir Beaumont and Lady Florence Dixie, inquiring about her condition, and expressing their regret for what she has suffered.

FLOOD IN A CHURCH AT LYNN.

The high tide on Sunday, the 11th inst., when part of the town of Lynn Regis was inundated for some hours, occasioned much inconvenience to the congregation at St. Margaret's Church, assembled for Divine worship. The water began to flow round the church gradually during the service; till, at the conclusion of the sermon, it rushed in at the west door, and soon covered a large space of the floor, to the depth of two inches and a half. Some of the people at once left the church when the water appeared; of those who stayed to the end of the service, many waded through the water over their shoes; but others were enabled to reach the south door by walking upon rows of chairs, which were placed along the aisles to form a temporary bridge. The water continued to rise to the height of 1 ft. 6 in., with chairs, hassocks, and books floating about in it; and it was feared that some damage would be done to the valuable oaken litany-desk and other new fittings of the church, which had lately been restored at considerable expense. A fire engine was set at work to pump out the water, and continued working all night. The church was clear of water next morning, but cannot be used for some time in public worship. In the central part of the town, a house was washed away by the flood, and a woman fell into the water, but was rescued by the exertions of the curate of St. Margaret's. Great losses of cattle, sheep, horses, and pigs, were sustained by the neighbouring farmers, one of whom, at the North Farm, lost eight hundred ewes in lamb. Our illustration of the scene in the church is from a sketch by Mr. L. G. Kean, of Lynn Regis.

CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY.

Though gold is not now being taken for New York, the exchange on London is still so low that, were there any confidence in the permanency of the present conditions, further remittances would for certain be made. But it is now generally felt that the whole difficulty is due to weakness on the part of over-loaded speculators in United States railway stocks, together with the efforts of stronger men to "corner" their less fortunate rivals. Some days as much as 18 per cent per annum is paid for short loans; but, as commercial affairs remain tranquil and sound, there is no feeling of anxiety, while on this side operators are looking on, waiting for the whole movement to terminate, and it is felt that it may do that any day. While, therefore, no concern is felt on the point, some restraint is exercised over business, and of late other circumstances have correspondingly acted upon neighbouring markets. Thus in Paris some effect has been produced by the frequent displays of defiance, not only to authority, but also to the obvious desires of the French people as a body; while in Italy the all-important question of the gold standard causes a keen interest to be taken in all which affects surrounding markets, and for the reason that success would be in some measure affected by the exchange relations with other markets during the outletting of the gold. The outrages in London have no effect upon the business interests of this country, deplorable as they are on political grounds, while the dryer weather has brightened the agricultural outlook.

Several new financial operations are evidently about to be brought to the notice of investors. The indemnity claims upon the Egyptian Government are to be met by a loan, secured upon certain unpledged revenues, leaving the present debt hypothecations quite untouched. The Spanish Government are about to make an issue of bonds, the French Government are to at once fund certain floating debts, and an Argentine provincial loan is talked of. Existing loan contracts are all working well. The Egyptian debt revenues already considerably exceed the amounts required in April and May, so that redemption on a large scale is likely to be made this year. A fresh report that the Mexican Government are planning a settlement with their bondholders is officially stigmatised as false and calumnious. The question is, as I have before said, not one of finance, but of diplomacy and international difficulty. Meanwhile the peaceful conquest of Mexico by United States railway financiers proceeds with increasing speed. A correspondent in an influential quarter has been allowed to direct attention to the fact that as from Feb. 1 the Uruguayan Government was to resume the full 6 per cent interest on their bonds, while it is well known that the Government has submitted a plan involving a very much less payment, and that the bondholders have in reply asked for but a slight advance upon such proposed terms. Until the point is settled I should think the present price of the bonds quite high enough.

A very conspicuous feature in the past week has been a further sharp decline in Grand Trunk stocks. While long-standing speculators for the rise appear to have been closing another set of operators have been selling on the expectation of still lower prices. Many reasons are given for this sudden development of the downward movement. The dividend result of the fusion with the Great Western of Canada has, so far, proved less than was publicly anticipated by the partisans of that policy, and since the close of the financial period to which the recently-announced dividend relates severe weather has acted adversely upon the traffic. Another set of reasons originates with estimates of the probable effect of the

nostility which that fusion evoked. By absorbing the Great Western the Grand Trunk knowingly made implacable rivals of Mr. Vanderbilt's lines on one side of the boundary, and of the Canadian Pacific on the other. At starting, the Grand Trunk seemed to be on the winning side, but their rivals are now developing plans of such serious importance that the Grand Trunk are constrained to acquire control of adjoining lines to such an extent as to make their engagements under that head give rise to anxiety within the Stock Exchange and amongst their stockholders.

T. S.

MUSIC.

The Popular Concerts have closed their twenty-fifth season, the last afternoon performance having taken place last Saturday, and the final evening concert on Monday. On the last-named occasion a long and interesting programme was admirably rendered. Beethoven's Septet, finely led by Herr Joachim, two movements from one of Spohr's duets for two violins skilfully executed by Herren Joachim and Straus; three of Schumann's "Stücke in Volkston" for piano and violoncello, worthily interpreted by Mdlle. Krebs and Signor Piatti. Pianoforte pieces by that lady and by Miss Zimmermann, and vocal solos by Mr. Santley, were special features in a substantial and varied selection, which was thoroughly appreciated by a crowded audience. The concerts will be resumed early in November.

The third concert of the Philharmonic Society's seventy-first season took place last week, when the first portion of the programme was rendered tributary to the memory of Richard Wagner by a selection from his works. The pieces given have recently been made so familiar by repetition that there is no occasion to specify them. A novelty at the concert was a so-called concerto, the production of Herr Max Bruch, who has tortured some Scotch airs almost out of all resemblance to their proper shape, and mixed them up with executive passages which are difficult without being either novel or interesting. Four divisions, or movements, constitute a lengthy whole that is devoid of constructive skill and musical merit; and has more the style of an extempore burlesque of national tunes than of a composition, properly so called. It was lamentable to hear the cultivated executive powers of Señor Sarasate bestowed on a production that was unworthy alike of the player and of the society by which it was produced. Madame Valleria sang Senta's ballad from Wagner's "Der Fliegende Holländer" and Elisabeth's prayer from his "Tannhäuser" with genuine expression.

The Crystal Palace concert of last Saturday afternoon brought forward for the first time a suite for stringed instruments, composed by Mr. F. H. Cowen, and dedicated to the orchestra of the establishment. It consists of five pieces, respectively entitled "Air with variations," "The Lute," "The Chase," "Lullaby," and "The Dance." Each division is full of interest, and is characterised by a distinctive individuality, and a pervading English tone. It was very favourably received throughout. Señor Sarasate played Mendelssohn's violin concerto, and a fantasia, of the violinist's own composition, with his well-known brilliant execution; and with an exaggerated speed, in the finale of the concerto, that manifested the player's skill, but did not enhance the effect of the music. Mdlle. Elly Wamots sang the first bravura song of the Queen of Night (from "Il Flauto Magico"), and Rode's air, with variations, with special success.

Mr. Willing's choir gave a performance of "The Messiah," at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday evening, with well-known solo vocalists and an augmented chorus.

Miss Mabel Gwatkin gave a concert at the Neumeyer Hall on Tuesday evening.

The Edinburgh University Musical Society gave the sixteenth annual concert, on Friday, last week, with unprecedented success to a large and brilliant audience, among whom were Sir Alexander Grant, Principal of the University, and several of the professors. A chorus of 200 students, assisted by an orchestra from Edinburgh and Glasgow, and with some members of Mr. Hallé's band, with students for soloists, were the performers, the conductor being the president of the society, Professor Sir Herbert Oakeley.

The competition for the "Llewellyn Thomas" gold medal at the Royal Academy of Music took place on Monday. There were eighteen candidates, and the medal was awarded to Alexander Ehrenberg.

Mr. Carl Rosa's seventh series of London performances of operas in English will begin at Drury Lane Theatre next Monday evening, when the new opera, "Esmeralda," will be produced. It is the composition of Mr. A. Goring Thomas, the book being written and arranged by Mr. Theo. Marzials and Mr. Randegger. Another novelty (also commissioned expressly by Mr. Rosa) will soon be forthcoming. This is "Colomba," an opera composed by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie to a libretto written by Mr. F. Hueffer. The subject of the first-named work is taken from Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame," that of the other being founded on Prosper Mérimée's well-known tale. The title-character in "Esmeralda" will be represented by Madame Georgina Burns; that in "Colomba" being assigned to Madame Valleria. Mr. Rosa's London season will last but a month, during which period other interesting performances, besides those just mentioned, will be given, among them being Beethoven's "Fidelio," with Madame Marie Roze as Leonora, in which character she has recently been very successful during Mr. Rosa's provincial season. The orchestra will, as before, be headed by Mr. Carrodus as leading violinist, many other of our most skilful instrumentalists being engaged—there will be a well-selected chorus, and Mr. Randegger resumes the office of conductor in chief, Mr. E. Goossens occasionally replacing him. All promises well for the success of Mr. Rosa's new metropolitan season, the brief continuance of which will doubtless be regretted by many.

The Lord Mayor has opened a fund at the Mansion House for the alleviation of the distress in the western islands of Scotland, excepting Lewis, for which a special fund has been raised and remitted.

Mr. William Henry M. Christie, F.R.S., Astronomer Royal; Mr. Alfred William Hunt, member of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours; and the Right Hon. Sir John Alexander Macdonald, K.C.B., Prime Minister of Canada, have been elected by the committee to be members of the Athenæum Club, under Rule II., which provides for the admission of persons distinguished in literature, science, or the arts, or for public services.

A block caused on the Highland Railway by the snowstorm of Saturday and Sunday was on Monday removed; but in the North-East railway traffic was still interrupted, and there was a fresh downfall of snow. At the same time a furious hurricane blew along the East coast, and several shipping casualties are reported. Two trains came into collision near Glasgow in the evening. Four persons are reported killed, and several others seriously injured.



THE EASTER MONDAY VOLUNTEER REVIEW: THE 10th ARTILLERY COMPANY ON THE MARCH TO BRIGHTON.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

At the Adelphi Theatre Mr. Robert Buchanan, poet, essayist, and novelist, has achieved greater success than has hitherto been his lot as a dramatist. "All things come to him who knows how to wait," says the French philosopher; and, having bided his time with commendable patience, Mr. Buchanan finds his reward in the public approval at once bestowed on his powerful drama of "Storm-Beaten," a dramatised version of one of his own novels, bearing an oddly fantastic title. "Storm-Beaten" is a play of the sterling Adelphi pattern—a weird story of a vendetta, culminating, however, in a happy dénouement. A feud, almost Corsican in its intensity, has raged for generations between two country families—the Orchardsons, who are gentlefolks, and the Christiansons, who are yeomen. Richard Orchardson betrays and abandons Kate Christianson; and her brother Christian Christianson devotes all his energies to the un-Christian task of revenge on the man who has done his sister wrong. His desire for vengeance is quickened by the knowledge that the girl whom he himself loves is being sought in marriage by Richard Orchardson. The avenger follows the wrongdoer by land and sea to the uttermost ends of the world, and, to use an Americanism, "kinder freezes to him." The pair are shipwrecked in the Arctic ocean; and, after many hair-breadth escapes, are cast on an island of which they are the sole tenants. Christian has now his enemy at his mercy; but he timeously relents, forbears to slay him, forgives him in a spirit worthy of his own name, and tends him in sickness. The reconciled foes are picked up by a passing vessel, and return to England. Richard Orchardson makes the *amende honorable* to the damsel whom he has so cruelly wronged; Christian Christianson weds the girl of his heart; and everybody is happy. Virtue is rewarded, and vice is only left unpunished because it becomes penitent, and makes amends for its past wickedness. The drama thus points an excellent moral, and one which is, to a great extent, novel in melodramas of the hatred and revenge type. In the powerful acting of Mr. Charles Warner and Mr. J. H. Barnes, as Richard and Christian, of Miss Amy Roselle as Kate Christianson, Miss Eweretta Lawrence as Priscilla, the beloved of Christian, and the alert Miss Clara Jecks as a village flirt, Mr. Buchanan's forcibly eloquent dialogue found apt exposition. The sylvan and arctic scenery, by Mr. William Beverley, is very beautiful; and altogether Mr. Robert Buchanan has full reason to congratulate himself on the first voyage of his "storm-beaten" but at length safely-harbour'd ship.

The Olympic was crowded on the afternoon of Saturday, the 17th inst., by a brilliant audience, foremost among whom was his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The performance was for the benefit of the School of Dramatic Art, and consisted of a new play entitled "A Great Catch," written by Mr. Hamilton Aidé. This accomplished gentleman is a musician, a composer, a novelist, a poet, and an artist of conspicuous merit; and there is no reason why he should not essay to add another laurel to the already leafy chaplet which crowns his brow. Mr. Aidé is withal something else. He is in "Society;" he frequents the *crème de la crème* of the Brahminical classes; he is "de Marly," as courtiers used to say in the days of Louis Quatorze (if you were not invited to the Royal water parties at Marly you were nobody); thus the *bourgeoisie* and the plebeians among playgoers may feel some slight surprise at the fact that Mr. Hamilton Aidé has chosen, in "A Great Catch," rather to satirise the foibles of the aristocracy than to celebrate their virtues. Lord and Lady de Motteville are anxious to marry their lovely but portionless daughter Bertha to a wealthy colonial grandee of obscure antecedents, Sir Martin Ingoldsby. But there is a third member of the family who does not approve of the intended match, in the person of the Hon. Mrs. Henry de Motteville, who has an unpleasantly retentive memory, and who recollects that Sir Martin Ingoldsby had, before his departure for the colonies, been a clerk to her father, and had robbed him of a large sum of money. You remember the story of the American gentleman who had his pocket picked of a hundred-dollar bill, and a few years after his loss, received an anonymous letter running thus:—"Sur: I stole your munny. Remors nors my consins. Here is five dollars. P.S. If remors nors agin I will send you some moar munny." Remorse, it is gratifying to learn, has gnawed the conscience of Sir Martin Ingoldsby to the extent of very much more than five dollars. He makes, indeed, anonymously a present of eighty thousand pounds to the daughter of the employer whom he has swindled. Wotting nothing of the identity of her benefactor with the colonial *parvenu*, Mrs. de Motteville devotes herself with the tenacity of purpose of the Marquise de Mohrivar in "Forget-Me-Not" to the task of exposing the youthful villainy of Sir Martin. Ultimately, however, she relents, and, remembering that she was once very much in love with the good-looking clerk who ran away with her father's cash-box, some portion of her bygone affection for him returns, and she frankly pardons him. Such a character is one evidently in every way suitable to the versatile capacity of Miss Genevieve Ward. In her artistic hands Mrs. Henry de Motteville, the whilom snubbed poor relation of a titled family, develops into a seemingly implacable foe, but softens down at last into a loving and forgiving woman. Miss Ward is always superb in scenes affording an opportunity for the display of bitter sarcasm and vehement denunciation, and of these there is no lack in "A Great Catch." Mr. W. H. Vernon played Sir Martin Ingoldsby, and Mr. Beerbohm Tree, as Lord Boodle, a vapid "Chappie" always ready to bet on everything with anybody, made a very palpable hit indeed. The *dramatis persone* comprise a score of characters: Mr. David Fisher and Mrs. Leigh Murray playing the patrician but impetuous Lord and Lady de Motteville. Everybody did his or her best to further the success of "A Great Catch," and at the conclusion of the performance Mr. Hamilton Aidé was led forward by the company to receive the congratulations of the audience. G. A. S.

Mr. W. A. Stanley gave his dramatic and humorous recitals from Shakspeare, the old and modern dramatists, the poets, and the humorists, on Monday evening at the new room, St. James's Hall.

The autumnal congress of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain will be held this year in Glasgow from Sept. 25 to 29. The exhibition of sanitary apparatus and appliances in connection with the congress will remain open until Oct. 20.

The commanding officer's annual inspection of the 3rd London Rifle Volunteer Corps—the strongest volunteer regiment in the Home District—took place at Guildhall last Saturday evening. There was a large muster, 750 members out of an enrolled total of nearly 1100 attending. The annual meeting of the Berkshire Volunteers was held last Saturday at Reading. Sir R. Loyd-Lindsay, the Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, who presided, spoke in congratulatory terms of the marked success which had attended the regiment during the year. It numbered 1228, and 1226 of them were efficient. It was the largest regiment on the Army List. Out of all that number it had only been found necessary to dismiss three men.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, March 20.

The much-talked-of anniversary of March 18 passed off with the most complete tranquillity; the Anarchists did not make the slightest attempt at a manifestation, and the Communist banquets in the different quarters of the town were less numerous and less important than usual. The projected meeting on the Champ de Mars, the promenade along the boulevards, the visit to the Elysée, the manifestation at Père Lachaise, the manifestation of women at the Hôtel de Ville, all fell through. The fact is, that the Anarchists, who in reality only number about five thousand, had been disorganised by numerous arrests made amongst their leaders last week; Louise Michel herself is in hiding; the leading Anarchist organ, *Le Citoyen et la Bataille*, is being prosecuted. M. Jules Ferry evidently does not mean to content himself with half measures; and on Sunday, if the Anarchist societies of "La Torche" of Belleville, "La Nitro-Glycerine," "La Panthère des Batignolles" or "The Equals" of Montmartre, had made any revolutionary attempt they would have found Paris occupied strategically by an army of 25,000 men. The Anarchists, Communists, and agitators generally, were overawed by these precautions, and absolutely nothing happened. The day was fine. In the morning the churches were full, for it was Palm Sunday, and everybody had gone to get a branch of box-wood to hang up over his bed. In the afternoon the boulevards and the Champs Elysée were crowded, and the race-meeting at Auteuil was exceptionally brilliant. Last week, however, the alarm was considerable, and the hotel-keepers complain of a marked diminution of visitors. On the other hand, the hotels at Saint Germain, Versailles, and Fontainebleau were full of timid refugees as early as last Thursday.

There is certainly a spirit of anarchy abroad. Last week it spread from the street to the school-room, and led to a formidable revolt at the Lycée Louis le Grand, which had to be suppressed by the police. The conduct of the director is warmly discussed in the press, and the revolt has assumed the proportions of an affair of State. One result of the disturbance has been that a number of the boys have been turned out into the street, and those who had no relatives at Paris have had to find shelter where they could. Mdlle. Jeanne Granier, of the Renaissance Theatre, took advantage of this opportunity to advertise herself by offering two beds in her house to the homeless *potaches*.

Yesterday the Senate adjourned until April 19, after adopting the Bill authorising a credit of 220,000*fr.* for judicial organisation in Tunis. In the Chamber yesterday M. Baudry d'Asson, a Legitimist, called attention to the destitution prevailing among the working-classes in Paris, and proposed a grant of two million francs for their relief. M. Jules Ferry opposed the proposal that the motion should be considered urgent, and said that on the reassembling of the House after the Easter recess the Government would take the matter in hand. The Chamber rejected the proposal for urgency. M. Maret brought forward a motion for an amnesty for all persons undergoing sentences for political or press offences or offences against the laws as to public meetings. The motion was discussed, and rejected by 329 to 83. The Chamber adjourned to the 19th prox.

Two important pieces were brought out last week with complete success—"L'As de Trèfle" at the Ambigu, and "Formosa" at the Odéon. "L'As de Trèfle," by M. Pierre Decourcelle, is an amusing melodrama, full of details of modern Parisian life, of the life of the racecourse, the cafés, and the gambling clubs. "Formosa" is a drama written in fine verse by M. Auguste Vacquerie, the editor of the *Rappel*, a poet and a *littérateur* who has allowed himself to be absorbed by politics. "Formosa" has remained for some fifteen years in the portfolio of the manager of the Comédie Française, a fact which ought to teach young dramatic authors to have patience. The subject is English, the hero being the famous Warwick, the King-maker, who is in love with Formosa, the daughter of the Earl of Essex.

M. Ludovic Halévy, whose novel "L'Abbé Constantin" had such success last year as a protest against the excesses of Zolaism and naturalism, has just published a new work, "Criquelette," written in the same key. M. Halévy has chosen his characters, his episodes, and the date of his novel in such a manner as to make his success sure. His story is pretty and patriotic, and of a purity worthy of the late Berquin. M. Halévy is evidently aiming at a seat in the Academy as the purifier of modern French literature.—M. Frédéric Masson, ex-Librarian of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and an indefatigable seeker of unpublished documents, has issued an interesting and important volume, called "Les Diplomates de la Révolution" (1 vol., Charavay). In relating the history of the mission of Hugou de Bassville at Rome, and of Bernadotte at Vienna, M. Masson has shown, by striking examples, what were the tendencies, the conduct, and the means of action of the agents sent to represent the Revolution abroad between 1792 and 1798.

President Grévy's granddaughter was baptised at the Elysée Palace on Saturday, and received a list of names as long as if she had been a Princess of Royal blood. The baptism and the other accessories were lent by the national Garde Meuble, and were the same that served for the baptism of the King of Rome, the Comte de Chambord, and the Prince Imperial. Thus Mdlle. Marguerite Julie Coralie Henriette Marie Wilson enters upon life right royally. T. C.

The King, Queen, and Royal family of Italy witnessed on Saturday last the launch of the new Italian war-ship Lepanto, an illustration and a description of which appeared in our last number. The day was one of rejoicing in Leghorn, and a large number of officials and representatives of the naval and military services were present, the Archbishop blessing the vessel previous to her launch, which was most successfully conducted.—The Estimates for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were voted on the 15th inst., and the Chamber adjourned until April 5. Yesterday week the Senate approved the bill for the provisional exercise of the Budget, and adjourned for the Easter recess.—A duel was fought at Bologna last Saturday between Prince Onorato Caetani, Duke of Sermoneta, and the African traveller, Captain Martini. The cause of the duel is alleged to have been an offensive letter written by the latter to the Prince, who is President of the Italian Geographical Society. Captain Martini was slightly wounded.—Rigattieri, who fired four shots from a revolver at the coat-of-arms over the Austrian Embassy at Rome, was tried yesterday week before the Court of Assize and sentenced to three years' banishment.

Queen Isabella arrived at Madrid on the 14th inst. from Seville. Her Majesty will remain in Madrid for the wedding of the Infanta Doña della Paz, which will take place on the 2nd of next month.—The Government has signed treaties of commerce with Sweden and Norway and with Switzerland.

It is officially announced that the Intercolonial Exhibition at Amsterdam will be opened by the King and Queen of Holland on May 1 next. The Royal Palace at Amsterdam

will be placed at the disposal of the Prince of Wales during his Royal Highness's visit to the Exhibition.—Some shocks of earthquake were felt at Amsterdam last Saturday morning.

The German Emperor's birthday falling on Maunday Thursday, the official celebration took place last Saturday in the usual manner here and throughout Germany. At Munich flags were displayed on the public buildings by special order of King Louis. Prince Bismarck entertained the entire Diplomatic Corps at dinner in honour of the day.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived in Berlin on Sunday morning. Their Royal Highnesses were met at the station by the Crown Prince, the Crown Princess, Prince William, and Prince Frederick Leopold. They drove at once to the Royal Palace, Unter den Linden, where a family dinner took place in honour of the Royal guests.—The Prussian Parliament has been prorogued till April 16.—General von Diebl, chief of the general staff of the Bavarian Army, died at Munich recently.—The *Standard* New York Correspondent telegraphs that Prince Bismarck is negotiating, through an agent, to acquire ten million acres of land in Mexico for colonisation by Germans.

The Emperor of Austria opened the Vienna Spring Exhibition of Paintings and Fine Arts last Saturday.—The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath adjourned yesterday week for the Easter holidays, after adopting the Budget, the financial law for 1883, and the bill for the relief of the distress caused by the late inundations.—In Saturday's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet the general debate on the Middle-class Schools Bill, which lasted thirteen days, was brought to a conclusion, and the measure was agreed to by an overwhelming majority as a basis for the next stage—namely, its discussion clause by clause. The House will reassemble on the Monday after Easter week.

The Roumanian Legislature was dissolved by King Charles on Saturday last. In the speech from the throne his Majesty dwelt on the excellent financial position of the country, but made no allusion to the result of the Danubian Conference, or to any question of foreign policy.—A Royal decree was gazetted on Monday fixing the 23rd of May as the date of the meeting of the Constituent Assembly for the revision of the Constitution.

The Egyptian Government proposes to raise a new loan of £5,000,000 to meet the expenses of the indemnity and of the British army of occupation. It is to be guaranteed by the revenues of the province of Charkich.

Mr. Patrick Egan arrived in New York last week. He made a long statement, denying that Land League funds were applied to purposes of assassination and outrage in Ireland, and claiming that Lord Ardilaun and others owe their lives to the protection of the League. He says that he has proof that Sheridan was not in Dublin at the time Carey said he met him there. Mr. Egan states that he has gone to America on private business purposes, and that after the holding of the Land League Convention at Philadelphia he will return to Europe.—The *New York Times* says that this denial of the statement that the Land League funds were spent in aid of murder conspiracies was expected; but Mr. Egan must not expect people to accept his unsupported word. The Land League will never be vindicated until an examination of its accounts has shown just where the money did go. Mr. Egan cannot clear himself or the League of the damaging suspicion which attaches to them by abuse of Castle officials or reckless talk about Dublin jury-packing. The *Herald* says:—"Mr. Egan's statement will satisfy neither the English, who believe he fled from justice, nor the subscribers to the fund, who want to know where the money went."—A great fire has occurred in Florence City, California, by which seventy-six buildings have been destroyed.

In the Dominion House of Commons on Monday Sir John Macdonald, the Premier, announced that Sir Alexander Galt, High Commissioner for the Dominion in London, had resigned, adding that the Government has requested him to continue to discharge the duties of that office until the spring. In the Senate, Sir A. Campbell, Minister of Justice, announced that correspondence was proceeding between the Dominion and the French and German Governments with a view to the establishment of an international postal money-order system similar to that existing between those countries and the United States.

The Viceroy of India left Calcutta for Simla on the 14th inst.—The financial statement of the Government of India has been published in Calcutta. The revenue for 1881-2 amounted to £73,696,000 and the expenditure to £71,113,000, thus showing a surplus of £2,583,000. The net cost of the Egyptian expedition, after deducting the English contribution, is stated to be £797,000. The revised Estimates for 1882-3 show the revenue to be £67,914,000 and the expenditure £67,854,000, leaving a surplus of £60,000. Major Baring says that the material prosperity of the country is increasing, and that it will continue to increase unless famine should intervene.—After a debate lasting two days the Legislative Council has decided to refer the Bengal Rent Bill to a Select Committee, which will meet in November next.

In a match between a team of Victoria and the Hon. Ivo Bligh's Eleven, the Colonists won by an innings, with seventy-three runs to spare.

The Right Hon. J. Stansfeld, M.P., presided over a conference which was held on Monday night at the rooms of the Society of Arts on emigration. In consequence of a statement in a letter from Sir A. Galt to the effect that the Canadian Government had undertaken to provide for a periodical inspection and record of the disposal of pauper children sent out by benevolent agencies, it was resolved that a deputation should wait upon Sir C. Dilke to represent the desirability of enabling guardians to emigrate such children.

News has been received of the loss, on the coast of Kincardineshire, about eight miles south of Aberdeen, of the Liverpool ship Dunstaffnage. The vessel was being towed in ballast from Dundee, on Saturday morning; but, during a hurricane, the hawser broke, and she was soon after dashed on the rocky coast, all on board, twenty-three in number, being drowned.—A Dundee whaler named the Mazinthien was driven ashore at Peterhead on Saturday night during a terrible gale. It was with the utmost difficulty that the crew were saved by the rocket apparatus.

The Mansion House Committee have decided to hold the exhibition and loan collection of Irish lace at the latter part of June next, commencing probably on the 18th. Her Majesty the Queen has become patron of the movement. The Princess of Wales has offered to lend some valuable specimens of Irish lace, as have also the Duchess of Marlborough, the Marchioness of Bath, the Countesses of Cork, Caledon, and Desart, Viscountess Clifden, Ladies Carbery and Louth, and Mrs. G. O. Trevelyan. The exhibition will be confined solely to specimens of Irish lace and articles of that manufacture, muslin embroideries being excluded. Should there be a surplus it will be devoted in promoting the lace industry in Ireland. The Lord Mayor is president of the committee, and Sir P. Cunliffe-Owen, vice-president.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Coming the week after an attempt to blow up a Government office by dynamite, the break-up for the Easter holidays must have been peculiarly acceptable to Ministers not unnaturally willing to exchange the insecurity of their official residences for the comparative safety of their country seats. The Lords adjourned on Tuesday for a fortnight. The Commons separated the same day until the Thursday of next week. With regard to legislative business, the Parliamentary Mountain has laboured—and not even brought forward a mouse in the shape of an accepted measure. Mr. J. Collings on Monday dropped the Prime Minister a gentle hint that backward legislation in the Commons might be quickened were he to announce that the Session would be prolonged until each bill mentioned in the Queen's Speech was disposed of. Opposition groans were levelled at the hon. member for Ipswich for daring to make this proposal. But Mr. Gladstone did not bite. He looked to the two Grand Committees of the House to expedite business. The same day, temporary Chairmen were chosen for these Grand Committees—Mr. Goschen over the Committee on Trade and Commerce, and Mr. Selater Booth as Chairman of the Committee on Law. In the House itself, I am inclined to think the firmness the Speaker has latterly displayed in putting down pertinacious and trifling questioners will contribute materially to needful dispatch when members reassemble.

"Too near to be pleasant!" Such was the general opinion in the House when it was realised that almost within a stone's-throw there had taken place a dynamite explosion, which had sent huge fragments of a stone balustrade flying for several yards, had smashed every thick plate-glass window of the Local Government Board Offices, and ruined three or four rooms. When Cabinet Ministers came to visit the scene of destruction on the night and morrow of the occurrence, it must have appeared a miracle to them that no one was killed by the explosion. Mr. Gladstone (enthusiastically cheered by the crowd, as I can vouch), Sir William Harcourt, Earl Granville, Mr. Dodson, and Mr. Hibbert viewed the debris in Charles-street with evident concern the morning after. It was reassuring, to some extent, to learn from the Home Secretary's reply to Sir Richard Cross's seasonable question on Monday, that the Metropolitan Police Force is to be increased by five hundred men. It was further to be deduced from Sir William Harcourt's statement that the Oxford and Cambridge Boat-race now makes so great a demand on the Police—1500 constables had to be withdrawn from their ordinary duty on the 15th inst. to look after the Boat-race spectators—that it would be expedient in the public interest to select a course much more distant from London in future.

Mr. Gladstone, who looked in the best of health and bore his seventy-three years bravely, walked down from Charles-street to the House of Commons on the afternoon of the 16th inst.; and was in time to receive the rhetorical shell Mr. Forster pitched on to the Treasury bench from his coign of vantage on the bench immediately behind it. Since the right hon. member for Bradford voluntarily resigned the Secretaryship for Ireland last May he has evidently felt sore that the Government could exist without him. Hence the adoption of familiar tactics to persuade the Premier to invite him to resume office. Mr. Forster has lost no opportunity to smite his late colleagues, hip and thigh. His passionate endeavour to discredit them over the Kilmainham affair will not soon be forgotten. His latest outbreak, on the 16th inst., was apropos of the cruelties perpetrated by Boer filibusters on the natives in Bechuanaland. Now this is a difficult subject and a difficult country. Neither the Party in power nor the Party in opposition can be absolved from blame in dealing with this South African question. The broad features of the present complication with the Boers were referred to by me last week in summarising Lord Cranbrook's incisive speech on the violation of the Convention with the Queen. Had Mr. Forster been an Opposition leader, he could hardly have censured the Ministry by implication more severely than he did when he strongly denounced "the desertion of our allies," the persecuted Bechuanas in question; and insisted that we were in duty bound to fulfil the engagement we had entered into under the Convention to protect the said natives. It was in his most trenchant tones that Mr. Gladstone replied, "My right hon. friend who has just sat down, being a man of peace, has, notwithstanding, in the most unequivocal terms preached the doctrine of war." Referring to his own experience as Secretary for the Colonies so far back as the latter part of Sir Robert Peel's administration, the Premier said even then the South African problem was a most difficult one. Such was still the case. Whilst reserving complete liberty of thought and action with respect to the Convention, the Government were not in a position to accuse the Transvaal Republic of complicity in the deplorable occurrences on the frontier, and were, therefore, not prepared to act upon the advice of Mr. Forster. But all would be done that could be done, Mr. Gladstone promised, to stimulate the Boers to suppress the outrages on the natives of Bechuanaland. Complimenting Mr. Forster for the impartial way in which he had introduced his resolution, Mr. Gladstone added at the close of his speech:—

We accept out of the amendment of the hon. member for Oxford the words "in view of the grave complications," and we add to them, "and of the inability of the Transvaal Government to restrain those agents who have been productive of crime and outrage in Bechuanaland, and have aggravated the disorder, this House trusts that her Majesty's Government will make adequate provision for the interests of any chiefs who may have just claims upon them."

The Prime Minister was followed in the debate by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who ably condensed his argument, and clearly enunciated a vigorous speech. His main points were that the Boers would have respected the Convention had the Transvaal War been brought to a successful issue by the defeat of Joubert; that they entirely disregarded the Suzerainty of the Queen; and that there had been on the part of England a "disgraceful desertion" of her responsibility to the natives. Lord Colin Campbell, being a son of another ex-colleague of Mr. Gladstone, thought fit to follow Mr. Forster's example, and act the part of candid friend to the Government, whom he urged in a forcible, lucid, and logical speech (which actually contained one spark of real humour) either to act upon the Convention or to tear it up. The Duke of Marlborough entered the Peers' Gallery just in time to hear the close of the serious and clever speech in which his son, Lord Randolph Churchill, proved himself capable of far better things than a succession of flippant and shallow philippics. Amid a running fire of "vide!" "vide!" "vide!" Mr. Rathbone talked out time; and the lively debate was adjourned to the first Tuesday after Easter. But on Tuesday last, Mr. Gladstone seemed to think April 6 would be the more convenient date.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, gifted with the power of plain exposition, was able on the 12th inst. to imbue the usually dry explanation of the Navy Budget with interest. Another proof was given of the growth of the Estimates—which ought to be reduced, says Mr. Rylands. Whereas £10,483,901 was the sum demanded for the Navy last year, the total needed for the current year is £10,750,000. Need I add that the votes for 57,250 men and £2,638,000 for wages were agreed to that evening? Not only so; but a vote on account of £3,606,800 for the Civil Service was sanctioned, Sir W. Barttelot vainly

endeavouring to get the vote reduced to two millions. And that's the way the public money goes.

The Lords have had very little work to do. What some Irishmen regard as another injustice to Ireland was committed on the 12th inst. Lord Carlingford then secured the second reading of the bill which (passed through Committee on Monday) is to extend the Sunday closing of public-houses to the five large towns of Ireland. The following evening Lord Northbrook replied with some vivacity to Lord Wentworth's insinuations regarding the unfortunate expedition of Professor Palmer, and mentioned that the remains of the Professor, of Captain Gill, and Lieutenant Charrington would be honoured with interment in St. Paul's Cathedral. As Earl Granville pithily put it, Lord Stratheden and Campbell on Monday

Let observation, with extensive view,
Survey mankind from China to Peru.

But the noble Lord's only reward for an exhaustive, and not unexhausting, essay on the policy pursued by the Government towards Turkey was airy banter from the present Foreign Secretary, and agreement for once and for a wonder on the part of the Marquis of Salisbury with Lord Granville. Their Lordships met on Tuesday—to part till April 3.

The business-like capacity of Mr. Chamberlain shone once again on Monday, when the President of the Board of Trade elicited the praise of the commercial authorities in the Commons by his introduction of the new Bankruptcy Bill. A monstrous abuse bids fair to be diminished by this measure. In one sentence, it may be said to hand over the Bankruptcy administration from the present inefficient executive to a new Court, for the good working of which the Board of Trade would be responsible; there would be appointed an official receiver, whose duties would comprise those of a "public investigator and a public prosecutor," and who would be at once the protector of the creditor and guardian of the debtor; there would be a preliminary stage wherein a debtor free from direct blame might make an arrangement under "a receiving order," but persons proved to be bankrupts by the Court would be disqualified for twelve months "from sitting in either House of Parliament, from acting as a Justice of the Peace, or in any public or municipal office; whilst the administration of the bankrupt's estate would be entrusted to a trustee, appointed by the creditors. Mr. Stanhope's amendment adverse to the granting of the powers asked for "to any department of the Government" having been withdrawn, the bill was read a second time; and Mr. Chamberlain had the satisfaction of announcing that on the morrow he would move that it should be referred to the Committee on Trade and Commerce.

Before the Lower House adjourned on Tuesday till the 29th inst., Mr. Childers named April 5 as the date on which he hoped to be able to deliver his Budget; and Mr. Raikes raised an instructive debate on the formation of the Standing Committees, the composition of which, however, was ably defended by Sir J. Mowbray and Mr. Gladstone.

THE COURT.

The anniversary of the death of the Queen's mother, the Duchess of Kent, was yesterday week observed, as usual, at Windsor, the mausoleum being open for the memorial visits of the Royal household and their families. The Empress Eugénie came to lunch with her Majesty last Saturday. A slight accident occurred to the Queen in the afternoon through her slipping on some stairs, which led to the postponement of the concert arranged to be given on Monday afternoon in St. George's Hall. Princess Christian, Lord Carlingford, the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, Count Herbert Bismarck, and Colonel the Hon. Paul Methuen dined with the Royal family. Sunday was the anniversary of the birth of Princess Louise of Lorne. Divine service was performed in the private chapel by the Bishop of Newcastle and the Rev. W. Boyd Carpenter. The Right Hon. Sir W. Vernon Harcourt had an audience of her Majesty; and the Bishop of Newcastle dined with her. A council was held by the Queen on Monday, at which were present Lord Carlingford, Earl Sydney, and Earl Granville. Lord Carlingford was declared in council Lord President, and the Archbishop of Canterbury was sworn in a member of the Privy Council. Audiences were given by her Majesty to Lord Granville and Lord Carlingford. Of those who have been entertained at dinner by the Queen have been Prince Christian, the Russian Ambassador, the Earl and Countess of Derby, and the Right Hon. Sir Henry and Lady Elliott; and the Prince of Leiningen has lunched with her. The Duke of Albany has been confined to his room from the effects of a sprain.

The Earl of Mount-Charles, infant son and heir of Marquis and Marchioness Conyngham, was baptised last Saturday in the parish church of Patricbourne, near Canterbury; and her Majesty was sponsor for the infant, being represented by Lady Ventry.

The Royal Maundy charities were distributed, as usual, in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on Maundy Thursday to sixty-four aged men and women—the number of each corresponding with the age of the Queen.

The Prince of Wales presided at the dinner given by the members of the Marlborough Club to Admiral Lord Alcester on his return from Egypt. The Duke of Edinburgh visited the Prince and Princess yesterday week. Their Royal Highnesses, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, went to the Royal Albert Hall, where her Royal Highness distributed the prizes to the successful candidates (some three hundred in number) belonging to the London schools of the Girls' Public Day School Company. The Prince and Princess were also present at an evening party given by the Earl of Northbrook at the Admiralty. On Saturday his Royal Highness attended a special general meeting of the trustees of the British Museum, and was present at an afternoon performance ("A Great Catch," by Mr. Hamilton Aïd) at the Olympic Theatre in aid of the Funds of the School of Dramatic Art. In the evening he presided at a dinner given by the members of the United Service Club to Admiral Lord Alcester. Their Royal Highnesses and their daughters attended Divine service on Palm Sunday. The building of the proposed Great International Fisheries Exhibition at South Kensington was visited by the Prince on Monday, and his Royal Highness and the Princess inspected Mrs. Amyot's studio in South Kensington. The Prince will lay the foundation-stone of the York Fine-Art Institute next July.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have expressed their intention of opening the bazaar in the buildings of Highgate School on April 19, in aid of the fund for the Children's Convalescent Home, All Saints', Highgate.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Berlin on Sunday, receiving a most cordial welcome from the Imperial family. Their Royal Highnesses were present at the ceremony of nailing the colours of the Marine Battalion to the staff by the Emperor of Germany on Monday.

The confirmation of Prince Christian Victor, eldest son of Prince and Princess Christian, took place last week at Wellington College, his parents and Princess Beatrice attending.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

As stated in a part of our impression last week the fortieth anniversary of the Oxford and Cambridge Boat-Race was brought off on Thursday afternoon, the 15th inst., and resulted in the opinions of all river-side critics being upset most decisively. Only twice previously within our recollection have the favourites for the University Boat-race failed to justify the confidence reposed in them—viz., in 1859, when 3 to 1 was laid upon Cambridge, who sank off Barnes; and again, in 1870, when Goldie, the Light Blue stroke, inaugurated the first of his three victories and broke the long list of Oxford successes. On the present occasion Cambridge never had the slightest chance from start to finish. From the outset West tried cutting-down tactics, and he was favoured in having a splendid new boat—built by John Clasper, the well-known Oxford boat-builder—that suited his crew to a nicety, whilst he was also fortunate enough to have the best station. Bishop's Creek was reached in 1 min. 17 sec., at which point the Dark Blues, who had gone off at a rate of forty-two to thirty-nine of their opponents, had already secured a lead of a length, and keeping on in beautiful form throughout they did exactly as they liked with their gigantic opponents for the remainder of the journey. At Hammer-smith Bridge Oxford led by nine seconds, their time being 8 min. 14 sec. To the finish the Light Blues rowed the quicker stroke—the Oxonians having dropped to thirty-five after the first mile—but without gaining any advantage. Cambridge were six lengths astern at Barnes Bridge (time, 17 min. 38 sec.), and Oxford eventually paddled past the Ship at Mortlake the easiest of winners by four lengths, in 21 min. 18 sec.

The representatives of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities celebrated their annual sports at the usual rendezvous, Lillie-bridge Grounds, West Brompton, on the Friday following the boat-race; and on this occasion the Light Blues made amends for the defeat of the previous day by winning no fewer than six events out of nine. The weather, unfortunately, turned out bitterly cold and dull, whilst snow fell heavily during the progress of the sports, which naturally had some effect on the attendance, and there could not have been 5000 spectators present at any time, whilst the stands were comparatively empty. Though the path was in splendid trim, the performances all round were not of a very high order, and, on the whole, the meeting was tame in the extreme. W. G. Mosse—a new Blue—won the 100 yards; but he got off very luckily, whilst Carter (the winner of the two previous years), when leading twenty yards from home, unfortunately faltered in his stride, which, without doubt, lost him the race. The quarter of a mile resulted in a fine race between the two Cantabs, Powell winning by four yards in 52 3-5 sec., but the Oxonians were scarcely up to the form usually shown at these meetings. La Touche—a most promising new Blue—carried off the mile, defeating last year's Oxford champion, Wells, very easily, in 4 min. 34 4-5 sec., although, in justice to the old Oxonian, we may state that he was far from being himself, as the time will readily show. The Light Blues also won the high jump by means of G. L. Colbourne, who cleared 5 ft. 8 3-4 in capital style—half an inch higher than that with which he won the same event last year. The hammer-throwing was poor, the winner, Le Marchand, only succeeding in covering 95 ft. 8 in.; whilst the Long Jump was not much better, M. P. Peacock, Trinity, Oxford, clearing 20 ft. 3 3-4 in. The 120-yards Hurdles fell to C. L. Des Graz, Trinity, Cambridge, who also proved successful in this race last year. The celebrated long-distance runner, W. W. Hough, again secured the three miles for Cambridge, with ridiculous ease, in 15 min. 29 1-5 sec. This is the third occasion on which this young athlete has carried off this event, and it is indeed a sad falling off for Oxford that they cannot produce a representative capable of beating 17 min. 15 sec., considering the splendid performances achieved by the Dark Blues at this distance in former years. Cambridge thus won the 100-yards, mile, high jump, quarter, 120-yards hurdles, and three miles; leaving putting the 16 lb. weight (J. H. Ware), throwing the hammer, and long jump to Oxford.

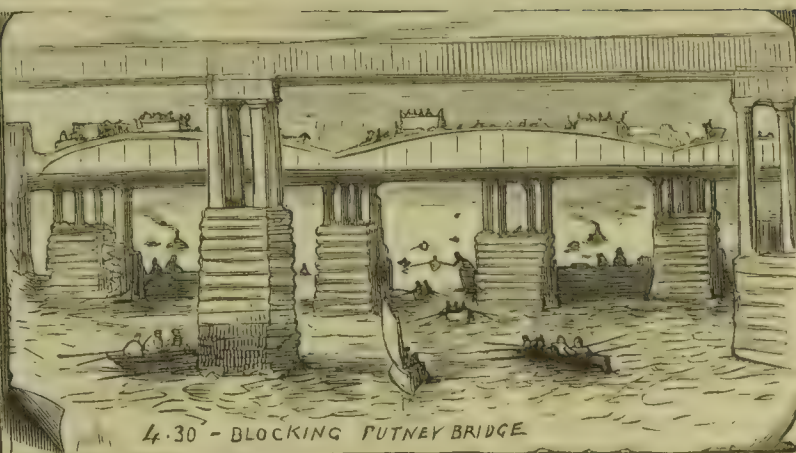
The annual racquet-matches between the representatives of Oxford and Cambridge commenced on Tuesday afternoon last, at Prince's Club, Hans-place, when J. D. Cobbold (Trinity) and H. M. Leaf (Trinity) for Cambridge, and W. W. Paine (New) and H. Steward (Magdalen) for Oxford, met to decide the double-handed match. From the start the Light Blues had matters all their own way, and the Oxonians were completely out-matched. Cambridge won the first four games right off—viz., the first by 15 to 4, the second by 15 to 5, the third by 15 to 7, and the fourth and last by 15 to 6, thus winning by 4 to love. The Public Schools' Racquet Challenge Cup will take place at Prince's on April 9, 10, and 11. Eight schools have signified their intention of competing—namely, Eton, Harrow, Marlborough, Wellington, Winchester, Rugby, Cheltenham, and Malvern.

Racing may almost be said to have been at a standstill since our last notes, and sport of every description in connection with horses may for the present be considered almost in abeyance. However, the flat-racing season is now approaching rapidly, and, with the Lincolnshire Handicap and Liverpool Grand National close upon us, we shall soon be brought into the midst of the excitement which the first really important event of the season always engenders. The High Gosforth Park Coursing Meeting opened under the most favourable auspices; and although various changes took place in the weather during the four days, it did not materially interfere with the sport, as the Gosforth field seems to be almost impervious to attacks of frost and snow, and the going, although perhaps rather soft, was fairly good throughout the meeting. Much of the running was full of interest, and a series of more exciting trials than those in the Gold Cup have not often been witnessed. The event of the meeting was decidedly the defeat of Snowflight by Markham, who throughout displayed a terrific burst of speed; she, however, was certainly not the Snowflight of old, and ran palpably weak in her course with Courtoisie. There was a capital trial between Woodpecker and Hector, but the former, showing more resolution than his opponent, always had the best of it. In the final, Markham maintained the great speed, cleverness, and fire he displayed throughout each of his courses, and although Woodpecker, by Bedford—Agricola, ran a fast, clever, and game dog, Markham was the winner of a rattling trial at the finish, and for the future the son of Banker and Pall-Mall will have more friends than foes, as a more meritorious victory has seldom been gained. The deciding course of the Killingsworth Stakes fell to Druid, by Diac-tiens—High Cockielorum, who beat Captain Gill, by Ptarmigan—Gallant Foe, after a well-contested course; whilst in the Annitsford Stakes, Juliet, by Billy fra School—Spinaway, proved too clever for Jeannie Hornel, by Popinjay—Nancy.

The annual assault-at-arms of the 20th Middlesex (Artists) Rifle Volunteers was held last Saturday evening at St. George's Hall, under the patronage of the Lieut.-Colonel, Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A. A capital and varied programme was gone through in a most efficient manner.



THE PRINCESS OF WALES DISTRIBUTING PRIZES TO THE PUPILS OF THE GIRLS' PUBLIC DAY SCHOOLS AT THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL





THE ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN CHARLES-STREET, WESTMINSTER.
AS SEEN FROM KING-STREET.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

THE HEAT OF THE SUN.

Professor R. S. Ball, F.R.S., in his fourth and concluding lecture, given on Tuesday, the 13th inst., considered the evidence respecting the temperature of the sun. He stated that a burning-glass will give a minor limit to this temperature; and that the heat from each square foot of the sun's surface is equivalent to 10,000 horse-power. Other facts were brought forward in illustration of the great outflow of solar heat, and it was stated that no signs have appeared of its diminution; and that the temperature of Greece is much the same as it was in the days of Aristophanes (B.C. 444-380). The Professor expressed his doubts in regard to the connection of the sun with the great climatic changes in the earth in geological times. He next considered the opinion that the heat of the sun is recruited by the influx of meteoric matter; and in relation to this question he commented on the various phenomena of shooting stars, meteorites and meteoroids, and the heat they develop by friction in their rapid passage through our atmosphere. The Professor said that Jupiter could supply the sun's heat for 30,000 years; but that meteors were inadequate for this purpose. He then considered the application of the mechanical theory of heat to the solution of the problem whether the sun is expending capital. In regard to the retrospective and prospective view of the sun's history, the Professor explained and commented on the nebular theory of the origin of the solar system, and adduced various reasons in its favour. The lecture was illustrated by illuminated magnified photographs.

SPECTROSCOPIC INVESTIGATIONS.

Professor Dewar, in his ninth and concluding lecture, given on Thursday, the 15th inst., continued his account of the most recent spectroscopic researches, illustrated by experiments. He began by discussing the observed relation between the molecular weight of the elements and their spectra. Hydrogen, the lightest of the gases, was shown to have a very simple spectrum; while the spectra of many other elements increased in complexity with their molecular weight, in a kind of arithmetical progression. The interesting phenomena of an ordinary flame and its products (carbonic acid and water) were closely examined by means of the spectroscope, and it was stated that there must be an electrolytic action in the heart of the flame, raising the temperature by the explosive decomposition of hydro-carbons. The results of some of these investigations were applied to the solution of some of the problems relating to the solar spectrum, in regard to which different opinions are held by eminent spectroscopists. By means of the electric arc and a magnesian or other crucible, a mimic sun with a glowing atmosphere were produced, and spectra of varied characters were obtained of several metallic vapours, when ingenious changes in the arrangement of the apparatus were made. The effects of the introduction of hydrogen into metallic vapours in the production of dark lines in the spectra was very striking, being a close imitation of what occurs in the atmosphere of the sun.

RADIATION AND AQUEOUS VAPOUR.

Professor Tyndall, D.C.L., F.R.S., gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, the 16th inst. He began with an interesting historical sketch of the researches of Leslie, Rumford, Wells, the author of the accepted theory of dew, and of Melloni, the inventor of the invaluable thermopile. He then explained the undulatory theory of light and the atomic theory of matter, and their application to radiation, which resulted in the establishment of the identity of light and heat. Many beautiful experiments were given. After this he gave an account of his meteorological observations carried on near his iron house at Haslemere. Having described the nature and arrangement of his apparatus, he commented on the results obtained, referring to records of the temperature of the earth's surface as compared with that of the air immediately above it, with a view of determining the amount of action of aqueous vapour on the radiation of heat from the ground. These observations were continued during the last four months under various conditions of weather and sky. The deductions fully confirm the result of the Professor's experiments reported in 1861, and afford a striking illustration of the important action of the invisible transparent constituent of our atmosphere, the aqueous vapour, in preventing the waste of terrestrial heat. The Professor concluded by stating that precisely the same results were obtained by Professor Sorét, of Geneva, who profoundly studied the effects of aqueous vapour on solar radiation in summer and winter.

MUSICAL FORMS.

Mr. H. H. Statham gave his second and concluding lecture on "Music as a Form of Artistic Expression" on Saturday last, the 17th inst. Having considered musical form in the abstract, he entered upon a description of special forms. In regard to natural or national music, he remarked upon its tendency to crystallise into symmetrical form; and, as a type of this kind of music, commented on the structure of an old Scottish melody, "Ye banks and braes of bonnie Doon." To this was opposed the non-rhythmic and amorphous school of early Italian Church Music. In the part-music introduced by Palestrina several melodies were combined into a magnificent stream of harmony, unlike much of the modern part-music, in which frequently only one melody is found. The development of the fugue as a vocal and instrumental form was next considered, and illustrated by a fugue of Bach's. A description was then given of various kinds of dance music, and of the way in which Bach, Handel, and other composers, by the collocation of dance rhythms, gradually produced the sonata form. The symphony or sonata, as a whole, was then considered, and illustrated by beautiful specimens from Mozart and Beethoven on the piano-forte; remarks being made on the "metamorphosis of Themes," and other peculiarities. Allusion was then made to various forms of instrumental music, the development of vocal and instrumental music combined, in the orchestra, the distinctions and analogies of the oratorio and the opera, and the present state of the lyric drama.

In the notice of the will of the late Captain George Pew, given last week, two errors occurred. The deceased was not, as then stated, of Sudbrook Park; he merely visited there. The Park is the property of the acting executor, Dr. Edward Wickstead Lane, whose name appeared only as Edward Wickstead.

The new port of Parkeston, which has been constructed by the Great Eastern Railway Company in the River Stour, at a point about a mile above Harwich, was opened for the company's Continental traffic yesterday week, when the first vessel was dispatched for Holland. The works are of considerable extent, and have cost about half a million sterling.

The Court of Appeal gave judgment on Monday against Mr. Walter Chamberlain and Mr. Herbert Chamberlain, who claimed damages from Mr. Lennox Boyd on the ground that by libellous statements he had prevented their election as members of the Reform Club. The right to claim damages on the specified grounds had been challenged on demurrer. The demurrer was allowed, and on the appeal was sustained.

HOME NEWS.

Mr. G. H. Chubb, of Queen Victoria-street, has been elected Common Councilman for Castle Baynard Ward.

The freedom of the City will be conferred upon Lord Alcester and Lord Wolseley on Wednesday, April 11.

Mr. Butt, Q.C., M.P., has accepted the Judgeship of the Admiralty Court, vacant by Sir Robert Phillimore's resignation.

The Queensland Royal Mail steamer Merkara left Plymouth for Queensland on the 15th inst., having on board 124 single men, 105 single women, and 121 married couples.

From a return recently published it appears that 89,565 emigrants left Ireland last year, being an increase of 10,847 over the previous year.

Mr. R. Spencer Stanhope, Mr. E. A. Abbey, and Mr. Walter Langley have been elected members of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

The annual Italian ball for the benefit of the Italian Benevolent Society and the French Hospital will take place at the Freemasons' Hall on Wednesday, April 4.

The third annual Whitechapel Fine-Art Exhibition, at St. Jude's Schools, Commercial-road, Whitechapel, was opened on Tuesday.

On Monday the Popular Ballad Concert committee inaugurated a new music centre at Shoreditch Townhall by a concert, at which noted artistes and amateurs appeared.

The King of Sweden and Norway has awarded £20 to Captain Curwood, of Hull, for rescuing the shipwrecked crew of the Swedish vessel Charlotta, on Dec. 5.

Lord Carlingford has been appointed Lord President of the Council, with which office the duties of Minister of Agriculture will be associated, in succession to Lord Spencer.

The Secretary of the British Archaeological Society has notified to the Mayor of Canterbury that on the occasion of the Society's annual meeting at Dover, in August, the members will spend one day in the cathedral city.

It was resolved, at a meeting of London fish-traders on Monday, to use every effort to ensure the success of the model retail market to be established in connection with the forthcoming International Fisheries Exhibition.

Mr. T. E. Scrutton has been appointed Professor of Constitutional Law and History, and Mr. Alexander Henry Professor of Jurisprudence and Lecturer on Indian Law, at University College, London.

A distinguished company paid a visit yesterday week to the buildings at South Kensington intended for the Fisheries Exhibition, which are in a forward state of preparation. The exhibition will be ready for opening on May 12.

Captain John O. Hopkins, private secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, has been selected to succeed Rear-Admiral Frederick A. Herbert as Director of the Naval Ordnance, which post will become vacant early next month.

The Cordwainers' Company have sent 100 guineas to Professor Monier Williams as a contribution towards the funds of the Oxford Indian Institute, the inauguration of which by the Prince of Wales is to take place on May 2.

Last Saturday the St. Helena Home for Trained Nurses was opened at Grove-end-road, St. John's-wood, by the Rev. Edwin Price, Minor Canon of Westminster. There was a large attendance of supporters of the institution.

At Bow-street on Saturday Sir James Ingham handed a cheque for £10 to Inspector Bannister, in recognition of his bravery in saving two children from a burning house near the Euston-road some time since.

At the special general meeting of the trustees of the British Museum held on Saturday it was unanimously resolved to recommend to the Government the purchase of the Ashburnham MSS.

Some discussion took place at the Court of Common Council on the 15th inst. in reference to the threatened erection of railway ventilators in Queen Victoria-street and elsewhere, and a vigorous opposition to the project was urged.

Polling in Mid-Cheshire resulted (as announced in a part of our issue last week) in the return of the Conservative candidate, the Hon. Alan de Tatton Egerton, by 4214 votes, as against 3592 recorded for his Liberal opponent, Mr. Latham.

Owing to the financial failure of the Leeds Fine-Art Society, it has been decided by the guarantors that the undertaking shall be wound up. There is a deficiency of about £2000 to be made good.

The Lord Chancellor presided at the annual meeting of the City and Guilds of London Institute, held at the Mercers' Hall, last week. His Lordship congratulated the meeting on the gratifying report of the spread of technical education which had been presented.

The Lord Mayor has remitted to the committee at Stornoway a final instalment of £310 13s. from the Mansion House Fund in Aid of the Sufferers by the Distress in the Island of Lewis, in addition to £300 previously sent. The fund is closed.

Mr. Leonard H. Courtney, M.P., Financial Secretary to the Treasury, was married on the 15th inst. in the Church of St. Jude, Whitechapel, to Miss Catherine Potter, daughter of Mr. Richard Potter, of Standish House, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire. The service was chorally rendered.

Twenty trees have been planted, stretching from Mile-end-gate to Stepney-road, by the Metropolitan Public Garden and Playground Association, at an expense of over £40, and presented for the public use, the Mile-end Vestry undertaking to keep them in order.

Mr. Arthur Cohen, M.P., presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Borough Jewish Schools, which grew out of a Sabbath school founded by the late Baroness Meyer de Rothschild, which was held on Sunday morning in the Walworth Lecture-Hall.

Lord Donoughmore, in the unavoidable absence of Lord Wolseley, presided last Saturday evening at the annual dinner of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick. Subscriptions to the amount of about £700 were announced. During the evening about 150 of the children attending the schools of the society marched through the hall.

At a special meeting of the council of the London Chamber of Commerce on the 15th inst., Mr. Chamberlain's Bankruptcy Bill was discussed, and it was generally considered that it was an honest attempt to deal with a most difficult subject, and, with a few minor amendments, should be supported by the Chamber.

David Dilly, aged twenty-nine, a rough-looking fellow, was indicted at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday for highway robbery with violence. The prosecutrix was a lady residing at Finchley, and on the evening of Dec. 8, while she was walking near her residence, she was attacked by two men, one of whom she swore positively to be the prisoner, knocked down and most brutally used, dirt being placed in her mouth to prevent her from calling out. A sum of money and other property was taken from her. The prisoner was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

OBITUARY.

SIR CHARLES J. HERRIES.

Sir Charles John Herries, K.C.B., M.A., died at St. Julian's, Sevenoaks, on the 14th inst., in his sixty-eighth year. He was eldest son of the late Right Hon. John Charles Herries, the well-known Minister, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Dorington, Principal Committee Clerk of the House of Commons. He was educated at Eton, and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1840 he was called to the Bar, in 1842 appointed a Commissioner of Excise, in 1856 became Deputy Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, and succeeded to the Chairmanship in 1877. He retired in 1881. The decoration of C.B. was conferred on him in 1871, and that of K.C.B. in 1880.

GENERAL SMITH.

General Thomas Charlton Smith, formerly of H.M. 27th Regiment, died on the 11th inst., at 29, Cambridge-street, Eccleston-square. He was born in London, October, 1794; and early in life entered the Navy, in which he served for some time, and was wounded. In 1813 he obtained a commission in the 27th Regiment, took part in the last Peninsular campaign, and was wounded at the Battle of Waterloo. In 1841 he was engaged with the Boers under Pretorius, and defended himself for a month with about one hundred men in an intrenched camp against a force of upwards of 700. For his gallantry he was presented with a sword of honour by the principal merchants and others of the Cape Colony, and acted for a while as Governor of Natal. General Smith had a wide and curious knowledge of books connected with dramatic and poetical literature, and wrote a remarkable poem, entitled "A Monody on the Death of Lord Byron." His commissions bore date as follow:—Lieutenant 1819, Captain 1835, Major 1842, Lieutenant-Colonel 1848, Colonel 1854, Lieutenant-General 1871, and General 1877.

GENERAL SIR C. HASTINGS DOYLE.

General Sir Charles Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G., Colonel of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, died on the 19th inst., at his lodgings in Bolton-street, from heart disease. The late General was born in 1804, and was educated at the Military College, Sandhurst. He entered the Army as ensign in the 87th Foot in 1819. His principal services were in the Colonies, having served in the East and West Indies and British North America. He was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia upon the Confederation of the North-American Provinces in 1867, but resigned in May, 1873, and returned home, when he was appointed, in April, 1874, to the command of the Southern District, which appointment he held till May, 1877. The late Sir Charles was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1869. Few men were more popular or beloved.

ADMIRAL J. D. M'CREA.

Rear-Admiral John D. M'Crea, Admiral-Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, died suddenly, at his official residence, on the 19th inst. The deceased officer was the First Lieutenant of the Penelope in the Baltic, and was present at the bombardment of Bomarsund, August, 1854. He also served in the Hastings in the Baltic Expedition of 1855, and had the Baltic medal. He was Admiral Superintendent at Malta, whence he was transferred to Portsmouth, in succession to Vice-Admiral the Hon. F. A. Foley.

REV. JAMES DAVIES.

The Rev. James Davies, M.A., of Moor Court, county Hereford, J.P., Prebendary in Hereford Cathedral, died on the 11th inst., at his seat, near Kingston. He was born in 1820, the second son of Mr. Richard Banks, of Kingston, succeeded to his estates at the death of his great-uncle, Mr. James Davies of Moor Court, and assumed by Royal License in 1858 the surname of Davies. He graduated at Lincoln College, Oxford (of which he was a Scholar), and formerly held the Head Mastership of King Edward's School, Ludlow. He was the author of "Nuge," original and translated poems, and contributed various articles to the *Contemporary* and other Reviews. He married, in 1847, Frances Helen, only daughter of A. H. Young, Esq., of Cowbridge House, Wilts, and had a large family.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Rev. Aaron Levy Green, chief minister of the Central Synagogue, on the 11th inst., aged sixty-five.

Mr. Arnold Toynbee, Senior Bursar and Lecturer on Political Economy at Balliol College.

Mr. John Goodden, M.A., of Compton House, Dorset, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1848, and for several years chairman of the Sherborne Bench of Magistrates, aged eighty-six.

General Thomas Charlton Smith, late of the 27th Regiment, on the 11th inst., at his residence in Cambridge-street, Eccleston-square, in his eighty-ninth year. He entered the Army in 1813, prior to which he had served for a short period in the Navy, and was three times wounded. He served in the Peninsular campaign from June, 1813, till the end of that war in 1814, and was present at the engagement at Omdal. He served also in the campaign of 1815, and was wounded at the battle of Waterloo.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

Our weekly record of National Sports relates with sufficient precision the manner in which, on the Thursday afternoon, the Oxford eight won the race from Putney to Mortlake, beating the Cambridge eight by two boat-lengths and a half; the time they took for the course being twenty-one minutes and eighteen seconds. It is not our purpose here to comment any further upon the race itself, or upon the merits of the respective crews, whose individual portraits were given in our Extra Supplement of last week. A few Sketches of scenes on the river, and on the river-banks, at the hour appointed for this contest, in which Londoners have been wont to take such lively interest, are engraved for a page of this Number. The Thames at Putney, between four and five o'clock, crowded with steam-boats and rowing-boats, launches and wherries, beside the sailing-boats and barges, displayed a curious aquatic medley, before the course was cleared for the start; Putney Bridge, Hammersmith Bridge, and Barnes Bridge, or the railway bridge, will be recognised in these Sketches, with several other familiar landmarks on the Surrey or the Middlesex shore. At Hammersmith Bridge, the two University boats are shown darting beneath, Oxford keeping the lead, Cambridge ten seconds later, while only a few privileged spectators are permitted to view them from the middle of the bridge. The contest was really over before they got to Barnes, and there could be no doubt of the result. Our Artist has introduced a Sketch of Mr. Edward Searle, the starter, in his own boat, at Putney, waving his handkerchief for a signal to set off, as he has done upon thirty-six occasions, this being the fortieth University boat-race. The reporters of the Press, coming back in their special steam-boat, are likewise delineated; and one or two of them sending off telegrams, to dispatch which they tossed out the cylindrical boxes, containing their hastily-written notes, to be caught or picked up by men in the shore-boats alongside.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES AND GIRLS' DAY SCHOOLS.

At the Royal Albert Hall, yesterday week, the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their three daughters, Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, were present at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the different schools in London established by the Girls' Public Day Schools Company. The Princess of Wales herself performed the gracious act of delivering the prizes to the deserving pupils, who numbered about three hundred. Our Illustration of this interesting scene will be regarded with pleasure by many of our readers. The Girls' Public Day Schools Company was originated at a meeting held in Kensington Palace twelve years ago under the auspices of Princess Louise. It has owed very much of its success to the countenance and assistance of the late Lord Lytton and Sir J. Kay-Shuttleworth. It was designed to effect for female education what had already been accomplished with the aid of ancient endowments for boys. There are now about twenty-seven schools, with about 4800 pupils, thirteen being situated in the metropolis and its suburbs and the remainder in various parts of the country, all self-supporting and unendowed. Not only is an excellent education afforded at moderate cost, but suitable employment is provided in the teaching staff for a number of well-trained, intelligent women who might otherwise lack suitable employment. At the ceremony of distributing the prizes last week, more than two thousand female scholars were assembled, those who were to receive prizes being seated in the arena, while the remainder were massed in

the orchestra, the stalls and balconies being filled with friends of the pupils and other visitors. The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the young Princesses, were received upon their arrival by Lord Aberdare (president of the Schools Company), the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lady Stanley of Alderley, and Mr. W. H. Stone (chairman of the committee). Their Royal Highnesses were conducted to the platform, where a pupil from the Kensington school presented the Princess of Wales with a magnificent bouquet, bound with a ribbon inscribed with the legend, "Knowledge is now no more a fountain sealed." Smaller bouquets of lilies of the valley and other flowers were also presented to the three young Princesses. The proceedings began with the singing of several songs or hymns. Lord Aberdare first addressed the company, giving some account of these schools; after which the girls who had won prizes were successively called up to the platform, and received them from the hands of the Princess of Wales. The Marquis of Lansdowne moved, and Mr. W. H. Stone seconded, a vote of thanks to her Royal Highness. It was acknowledged by the Prince of Wales, who added: "This undertaking is one in which the Princess and myself take considerable interest, and that interest will continue, and will be enhanced when we remember that its origin is due in some respect to my sister, who is at this moment so many thousand miles away. Although Princess Louise cannot be here to-day, her thoughts and good wishes are with us, and she has expressed the greatest anxiety that the Princess of Wales should distribute the prizes. We all recognise the great importance of providing proper education for girls, who are much more sensitive than boys,

and have a brighter appreciation of ideas on many subjects. The better the education they receive, the better they will be fitted to accomplish their tasks in the country to which they belong. I sincerely wish all of you, young ladies, all success in the life which is before you, and trust that you will go on working as hard as you have in the past, and that you will come up again for many more prizes as you have done to-day." The National Anthem having been sung, the Royal party retired, and the proceedings terminated.

Mr. James Edward Cowell Welldon, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of King's College, Cambridge, has been elected Head Master of Dulwich College, in succession to Dr. Carver.

At the annual meeting of the Middle-class Schools Corporation in the Mansion House on Monday an encouraging report was read, showing that the debt on the school had been reduced by over £2000. There is now a close connection between the school and the technical College, and this was referred to with satisfaction by more than one of the speakers.

The nomination for County Tipperary, in room of Mr. Dillon, resigned, took place on Tuesday, when Messrs. Thomas Mayne (Nationalist), P. Bagwell (Liberal), and Stephen Moore (Conservative) were put forward. Mr. Mayne, who was nominated by four separate papers, objected to the nomination of Messrs. Bagwell and Moore, on the ground that the same assenting electors had signed each of those gentlemen's papers. The Sheriff held the objection to be fatal, and Mr. Mayne was declared duly elected.

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CHAPTER XXIII.

A CONFIDANT.



NE evening John Shortlands and Jack Melville were together standing at the door of the lodge, looking down the glen at the very singular spectacle there presented. The day had been dull and overclouded, and seemed about to sink into an equally gloomy evening, when suddenly, at sunset, the western heavens broke into a flame of red; and all at once the stream flowing down through the long valley became one sheet of vivid pink fire, only broken here and there by the big blocks of granite in its channel, which remained of a pale and ghostly grey. It was a very curious effect; for it was the boulders (getting their colour from the overclouded zenith) that seemed faint and shadowy and phantasmal; while the water was solid, shining, fire-red, and bewildering to the eyes.

The big, burly M.P., however, did not seem wholly occupied with this transfiguration of the heavens. He looked vexed, perturbed, impatient.

"Mr. Melville," he said, abruptly, in his broad Northumbrian intonation, "will you walk down the glen for a bit?"

"Yes; but we should fetch Miss Winterbourne to show her the skies on fire."

"No; it's about her I want to speak to you. Come along."

"About her?" he repeated, with the large clear grey eyes showing some astonishment.

"Or, rather," said his companion, when they had got as far as the bridge, "about her father. Winterbourne is an old friend of mine, and I won't just call him an ass; but the way he is going on at present, shilly-shallying, frightened to say this, frightened to say that, is enough to worry a far stronger

man than he is into his grave. Well, if he won't speak, I will. Dang it, I hate mystery! My motto is—Out with it! And he would never have got into this precious mess if he had taken my advice all through."

Melville was surprised; but he did not interrupt. John Shortlands seemed a trifle angry.

"The immediate trouble with him is this: Ought he, or ought he not, to confide certain matters to you as a friend of young Leslie?" Well, I am going to take that into my own hand. I am going to tell you the whole story—and a miserable business it is."

"Do you think that is wise?" the younger man said, calmly. "If there is anything disagreeable, shouldn't the knowledge of it be kept to as few people as possible? I would rather have my illusions left. The Winterbournes have been kind to me since they came here; and it has been delightful to me to look at these two—the spectacle of father and daughter."

"Oh, but I have nothing to say against either of them—God forbid!—except that Winterbourne has been a confounded ass, as it seems to me; or perhaps I should say as it used to seem to me. Well, now, I suppose you know that your friend Leslie and Yolande are engaged?"

"I have understood as much."

"But did he not tell ye?" said Shortlands, with a stare.

"Well, yes," the other said, in rather a cold way. "But we did not have much talk about it. Archie Leslie is a very fine fellow; but he and I don't always agree in our ways of looking at things."

"Then, at all events, in order to disagree you must know what his way of looking at things is; and that is just the point I'm coming to," said Shortlands, in his blunt, dogmatic kind of way. "Just this, that Yolande Winterbourne has been brought up her all life to believe that her mother died when she was a child; whereas the mother is not dead, but very much alive—worse luck; and the point is whether he ought to be told; and whether he is a sensible sort of chap, who would make no fuss about it, and who would see that it could not matter much to him; and, above all, whether he would consent to keep this knowledge back from Yolande, who would only be shocked and horrified by it. Do ye understand? I think I have put it plain—that is, from Winterbourne's point of view."

"But, surely," exclaimed Melville, with wide-open eyes, "surely the best thing—surely the natural thing would be to tell the girl herself, first of all!"

"Man alive, Winterbourne would rather cut his throat! Don't you see that his affection for the girl is quite extraordinary? it is the sole passion of his life; a needle-scratch on Yolande's finger is like a knife to his heart. I assure you the misery he has endured in keeping this secret is beyond anything I can tell you; and I do believe he would go through the whole thing again just that Yolande's mind should be free, happy, and careless. Mind you, it was not done through any advice of mine. No; nor was it Winterbourne either who

began it; it was his sister. The child was given to her charge when she was about two or three years old, I fancy. Then they were living in Lincolnshire; afterwards they went to France; and the aunt died there. It was she who brought Yolande up to believe her mother dead; and then Winterbourne put off and put off telling her—although twenty times I remonstrated with him—until he found it quite impossible. He couldn't do it. Sometimes when I look at her now, I scarcely wonder. She seems such a radiant kind of a creature that I doubt whether I could bring myself to tell her that story—no, I could not—dang it, I could not! And even when I was having rows with Winterbourne, and telling him what an ass he was, and telling him that the torture he was going through was quite unnecessary, why, man, I thought there was something fine in it too; and again and again I have watched him when he would sit and look at Yolande and listen to all her nonsense, and have seen his face just filled with pleasure to see her so happy and careless, and then I thought he had his moments of recompense also. When he goes about with her he forgets all that worry—thank goodness for that; and certainly she is high-spirited enough for anything; you would think she had never known a care or a trouble in all her existence; and I suppose that's about the truth."

John Shortlands had grown quite eloquent about Yolande—although, indeed, he was not much of an orator in the House; and his companion listened in silence—in a profound reverie, in fact. At last he said, slowly:

"I suppose there is no necessity that I should know why the girl has been kept in ignorance of her mother's existence?"

"Oh, I will tell you the story—miserable as it is. Well, it is a sad story, too; for you cannot imagine a pleasanter creature than that was when Winterbourne married her. He was older than she was; but not much; he looks a good deal older now than he really is—those years have told on him. It was neuralgia that began it; she suffered horribly. Then some idiot advised her to drink port wine—I suppose the very worst thing she could have tried, for if it is bad for gout, it must be bad for rheumatism and neuralgia, and such things; at least I should think so. However, it soothed her at first, I suppose; and no doubt she took refuge in it whenever a bad attack came on. But, mind you, it was not that that played the mischief with her. She herself became aware that she was being tempted to take too much; for quite suddenly she went to her husband, who had suspected nothing of the kind, told him frankly that the habit was growing on her, and declared her resolution to break the thing off at once. She did that. I firmly believe she did keep her resolution to the letter. But then the poor wretch had worse and worse agony to bear; and then it was that somebody or other—it wasn't Winterbourne, and he knew nothing about it—recommended her to try one of those patent medicines they make up from opium or morphia. I dare say it was harmless at first. No doubt she began with small doses. But it seems that those drugs are twenty times worse than

brandy or whisky in destroying the power of the will; and so I suppose the poor creature went on and on, increasing the doses and destroying her brain at the same time, until in the end she was simply a hopeless drunkard. It seems miraculous how women can go on destroying themselves with those infernal drugs without being found out. I don't know whether Winterbourne would ever have found it out; for he is an indulgent sort of chap, and he was very fond of her, but one night there was a scene at dinner. Then he discovered the whole thing. The child was sent away, for fear of further scenes; and this so terrified the mother that she made the most solemn promises never to touch the poison again. But by this time—here is the mischief of those infernal things—her power of self-control had gone. Man alive, I can't tell you what Winterbourne had to go through. His patience with her was superhuman; and always the promise held out to her was that Yolande was to be restored to her; and sometimes she succeeded so well that everyone was hopeful, and she seemed to have quite recovered. Then again there would be another relapse; and a wild struggle to conceal it from the friends of the family; and all the rest of it. What a life he has led all those years—trying to get her to live in some safe retreat or other; and then suddenly finding that she had broken out again, and gone to some people, Romneys or Romfords, the name is, who have a most pernicious influence over her, and can do anything with her when she is in that semi-mad state. Of course they use her to extort money from Winterbourne; and she has drugged half her wits away; and it is easy for them to persuade her that she has been ill-treated about Yolande. Then she will go down to the House, or hunt him out at his lodgings—oh, I assure you I can't tell you what has been going on all these years. There is only one fortunate thing—that the Romfords are not aware of the terror in which he lives of Yolande getting to know the truth, or else they would put the screw on a good deal more forcibly, I reckon. As for her, poor woman, she has no idea of asking for money for herself—in fact, she has plenty. It is not a question of money with Winterbourne. His dread is that she might stumble on them accidentally, and Yolande have to be told. That is why he has consented to her remaining all these years in France, though his only delight is in her society. That is why he won't let her live in London; but would rather put himself to any inconvenience by her living elsewhere. That is why he looks forward with very fair composure to a separation; Yolande living in peace and quiet in this neighbourhood here; and he left in London to take his chance of a stone being thrown through his window at any hour of the day or night!

"But that terrorism is perfectly frightful!" —
 "How are you to avoid it?" said Shortlands, coolly. "There is the one way, of course. There is the heroic remedy. Tell Yolande the whole story; and then, the next time the stone is thrown, summon the police, give the woman in charge, bind her over in recognisances, and have all your names in the next day's paper. Some men could do that. Winterbourne couldn't; he hasn't the nerve."

The answer to that was a strange one. It was a remark, or rather an exclamation, that Melville seemed to make almost to himself.

"My God, not one of them appears to see what ought to be done!"

But the remark was overheard.

"What would you do, then?"

"I?" said Melville—and John Shortlands did not observe that the refined, intellectual face of his companion grew a shade paler as he spoke: "I? I would go straight to the girl herself, and I would say: 'That is the condition in which your mother is: go and save her!'"

"Then let me tell you this, Mr. Melville," said Shortlands, quite as warmly, "rather than bring such shame and horror and suffering on his daughter, George Winterbourne would cut off his fingers one by one. Why, man, you don't understand what that girl is to him—his very life! Besides, everything has been tried. You don't suppose the mother would have been allowed to sink to that state without every human effort being made to save her; and always Yolande herself held out to her as the future reward. Now we must be getting back, I think. But I wish you would think over what I have told you; and let Winterbourne have your opinion as to whether all this should be declared to your friend Leslie. Winterbourne's first idea was that, if Yolande were married and settled in the country—especially in such a remote neighbourhood as this—there would be no need to tell even her husband about it. It could not concern them. But now he is worrying himself to death about other possibilities. Supposing something disagreeable were to happen in London, and the family name get into the paper, then Yolande's husband might turn round and ask why it had been concealed from him. That might be unpleasant, you know. If he were not considerate, he might put the blame on her. The fact is, Winterbourne has had his nervous system so pulled to pieces by all this fear and secrecy and anxiety that he exaggerates things tremendously and keeps speculating on dangers never likely to occur. Why, he can't shoot half as well as he used to; he is always imagining something is going to happen; and he does not take half his chances just for fear of missing and being mortified after. He has not had a pleasant time of it these many years."

They turned now, and leisurely made their way back to the lodge. The red sunset still flared up the glen; but now it was behind them; and it was a soft warm colour that they saw spreading over the heather slopes of the hills, and the wooded corries, and the little plateau between the convergent streams.

"May I ask your own opinion, Mr. Shortlands," said Melville, after a time, "as to whether this thing should be kept back from Leslie?"

"Well, I should say that would depend pretty much on his character," was the answer; "and as to that I know very little. My own inclination would be for having a frank disclosure all round; but still I see what Winterbourne has to say for himself; and I cannot imagine how the existence of this poor woman could concern either your friend Leslie or his wife. Probably they would never hear a word of her. She can't live long. She must have destroyed her constitution completely—poor wretch, one can't help pitying her; and at the same time you know it would be a great relief if she were dead, both to herself and her relatives. Of course, if Mr. Leslie were a finical sort of person—I am talking in absolute confidence you know, and in ignorance as well—he might make some objection; but if he were a man with a good sound base of character, he would say 'Well, what does that matter to me?' and he would have some consideration for what Winterbourne has gone through in order to keep this trouble concealed from the girl, and would himself be as willing to conceal it from her."

"Don't you think," said Melville, after a minute's pause, "that the mere fact that he might make some objection is a reason why he should be informed at once?"

"Is he an ass," said John Shortlands, bluntly. "Is he a worrying sort of creature?"

"Oh, not at all. He is remarkably sensible—very sensible. He will take a perfectly calm view of the situation; you may depend on that."

"Other things being equal, I am for his being told—most distinctly. If he has common sense, there need be no trouble. On the other hand, you know, if you should think we are making a fuss where none is necessary, I have a notion that Winterbourne would be satisfied by your judgment, as an intimate friend of Leslie's."

"But that is putting rather a serious responsibility on me. Supposing it is decided to say nothing about the matter, then I should be in the awkward position of knowing something affecting Leslie's domestic affairs of which he would be ignorant."

"Undoubtedly. I quite see that. But if you are afraid of accepting the responsibility, there's an easy way out of it. I will go and tell him myself; and have it over. I have already broken away from Winterbourne's shilly-shallying by speaking to you; he would never have done it; and he is worrying himself into his grave. He is a timid and sensitive fellow; he now thinks he should have told the Master, as he calls him, when he first proposed for Yolande; and perhaps it might have been better to do so; but I can see how he was probably well inclined to the match for various reasons, and anxious not to put any imaginary stumbling-block in the way. But now, if you were to go to him and say, 'Well, I have heard the whole story. It can't concern either Yolande or her future husband. Forget the whole thing; and don't worry any more about it,' I do believe he would recover his peace of mind, for he has confidence in your judgment."

"It would be rather a serious thing."

"I know it."

"I must take time to turn the matter over."

"Oh, certainly."

They had now reached the bridge, and, happening to look up, they saw that Yolande had come to the door of the lodge, and was standing there, and waving a handkerchief to them as a sign to make haste. And what a pretty picture she made as she stood there—the warm light from the west aglow upon the tall, English-looking figure clad in a light-hued costume, and giving colour to the fair, freckled face, and the ruddy-gold aureole of her hair. Melville's eyes lighted up with pleasure at the very sight of her: it was but natural—she was like a vision.

"Ah," said she, shaking her finger at them as they went up the path, "you are wicked men. Seven minutes late already; and if the two-pounder that Mr. Melville brought for me has fallen all to pieces you must have yourselves to blame—that is true."

"I wish, Miss Winterbourne," said Jack Melville, "that some noble creature would give me a day's salmon-fishing. Then I could bring you something better than loch trout."

"Oh, no," she answered, imperiously, "I will not have anything said against the loch trout. No; I am sure there is nothing ever so good as what you get from your own place—nothing. Papa says that never, never did he have such cutlets as those from the roe deer that he shot last week."

"I can tell you, Miss Yolande," said John Shortlands, "that others beside your father fully appreciated those cutlets. The whole thing depends on whether you have got a smart young housekeeper; and I have it in my head now that I am going to spend the rest of my days at Allt-nam-ba; and I will engage you—on your own terms—name them—you shall have the money down—and then I will have Duncan compose a March for me—why should it be always *Melville's Welcome Home*?"

"But you are also to have the *Barren Rocks of Aden* to-night," said she, brightly. "I told Duncan it was your favourite. Now, come along—come along—oh, dear me! it is ten minutes late!"

Jack Melville was rather silent that night at dinner. And always—when he could make perfectly certain that her eyes were cast down—or turned in the direction of John Shortlands or of her father—he was studying Yolande's face; and sometimes he would recall the phrase that Mrs. Bell had used on the first occasion she had seen this young lady, or rather immediately after parting with her—"She's a braw lass, that; I fear she will make some man's heart sore"—and then again he kept wondering and speculating as to what possible strength of will and womanly character there might lie behind those fair, soft, girlish features.

CHAPTER XXIV.

A PEACEMAKER.

Pretty Mrs. Graham was standing in her room at Inverstry, ready to go out; her husband was in the adjacent dressing-room, engaged in the operation of shaving.

"You need not be afraid, Jim," said the young matron. "Everything has been arranged. Everything will go quite right till I come back. And Archie is to meet me at Fort Augustus, so that the ponies won't have the long pull up Glendoe."

"Why can't he manage his own affairs!" the stout warrior grumbled.

"Aunt Colquhoun isn't easy to get on with," she said. "And I am beginning to feel anxious. What would you say to his getting spiteful, and running away with *Shena Van*?"

"Stuff!"

"Oh, I don't know. If I chose, I could show you something I cut out of the *Inverness Courier* about three years ago. Well, I will show it to you."

She went to a drawer in her wardrobe, and hunted about for a time until she found the newspaper cutting, which she brought back and put before him on the dressing-table. This was what he took up and read:—

FOR SHENA'S NEW-YEAR'S DAY MORNING.

*Her eyes are dark and soft and blue,
 She's light-stepped as the roe;
 O Shena, Shena, my heart is true
 To you where'er you go!*

*I wish that I were by the rills
 Above the Allt-cam-bàn;
 And wandering with me o'er the hills,
 My own dear Shena Van.*

*Far other sights and scenes I view:
 The year goes out in snow;
 O Shena, Shena, my heart is true
 To you where'er you go!*

"Well," said he, contemptuously throwing down again the piece of paper, "you don't suppose Archie wrote that rubbish? That isn't his line."

"It's a line that most lads take at a certain age," said Mrs. Graham, shrewdly.

"More likely some moon-struck ploughboy!" her husband interjected; for, indeed, he did not seem to think much of those verses, which she regarded with some fondness.

"I am afraid," said she, looking at the lines, "that the ploughboys in this part of the world don't know quite as much English as all that comes to. And how many people do you think now, Jim, have ever heard of the Allt-cam-bàn? And then *Shena*—how many people have ever heard of Janet

Stewart's nickname? There is another thing. Those verses appeared when Archie was at Edinburgh; and of course he knew very well that, although he was not allowed to write to her, the *Inverness Courier* would make its way into the manse. I think they are very pretty."

O Shena, Shena, my heart is true

To you where'er you go!

That is the worst of marrying an old man. They never write poetry about you."

"You call that poetry!" he said.

"Well, good-by, Jim. I will tell Mackenzie when he is to meet me at Fort Augustus."

"Bring back Yolande Winterbourne with you," said Colonel Graham, who had now about finished his toilette.

"How can I, without asking her father? And there wouldn't be room."

"I don't want her father. I want her. There is no fun in having a whole houseful of married women."

"I quite agree with you. And who wanted them? Certainly not I. There is only one thing more absurd than having nothing but married women in the house, and that is having nothing but married men. But you have had a warning this year, Jim. Everybody acknowledges that there never was such bad shooting. I hope another year you will get one or two younger men who know what shooting is, and who can climb. Well, good-by, Jim." And presently pretty Mrs. Graham was seated in a light little waggonette of polished oak, the reins in her hand, and a pair of stout little ponies trotting away down through the wooded and winding deeps of Glenstroy.

It was a long drive to Fort Augustus; and although from time to time a refrain went echoing through her head,

O Shena, Shena, my heart is true

To you where'er you go!

and apparently connecting itself somehow with the pattering of the horses' feet on the road, still her brain was far from being idle. This expedition was entirely of her own proper choice and motion. In truth she had been alarmed by the very fact that the Master of Lynn had ceased to wish for her interference. He had refused to urge his case further. If the people at Lynn Towers were blind to their own interests they might remain so. He was not going to argue and stir up domestic dissension. He would not allow Yolande's name to be drawn into any such brawl; and certainly he would not suffer any discussion of herself or her merits. All this Mrs. Graham gathered vaguely from one or two letters; and as she considered the situation as being obviously dangerous, she had, at great inconvenience to herself, left her house full of guests, and was now about to see what could be done at Lynn Towers.

When she reached Fort Augustus, Archie Leslie was waiting for her there at the hotel; and she found him in the same mood. He did not wish to have anything said about the matter. He professed to be indifferent. He assumed that his sister had come on an ordinary filial visit; and he had luncheon ready for her. He said she was looking prettier than ever; and was anxious to know whether they had done well with the shooting at Inverstry.

"Now look here, Archie," said she, when the waiter had finally left the room. "Let us understand each other. You know what I have come about—at some trouble to myself. There is no use in your making the thing more difficult than needs be. And you know perfectly well that matters cannot remain as they are."

"I know perfectly well that matters cannot remain as they are," he repeated, with some touch of irony, "for this excellent reason, that in the course of time the Winterbournes will be going south, and that as Mr. Winterbourne has never been within the doors of Lynn Towers, and isn't likely to be, he will draw his own conclusions. Probably he has done so already. I haven't seen much of him since his friend Shortlands came. Very likely he already understands why our family have taken no notice of them; and I know he is too proud a man to allow his daughter to be mixed up in any domestic squabble. They will go south. That will be—Good-by."

"But my dear Master," his sister protested, "if you would only show a little conciliation!"

"What!" he said, indignantly. "Do you think I am going to beg for an invitation for Mr. Winterbourne? Do you expect me to go and ask that Yolande should be received at Lynn Towers? I think not! I don't quite see my way to that yet!"

"You needn't be angry!"

"But it is so absurd," he exclaimed. "What have Winterbourne's politics to do with Yolande? Supposing he wanted to blow up the House of Lords with dynamite, what has that got to do with her? It is Burke's *Peerage* that is at the bottom of all this nonsense. If every blessed copy of that book were burned out of the world, they wouldn't have another word to say. It is the fear of seeing 'daughter of Mr. Winterbourne, M.P. for Slagpool,' that is setting them crazy. That comes of living out of the world—that comes of being toadied by gillies and town councillors. But I am not going to trouble about it," said he, with a sudden air of indifference. "I am not going to make a fuss. They can go their way; I can go mine."

"Yes, and the Winterbournes will go theirs," said his sister, sharply.

"Very well."

"But it is not very well—it is very ill. Come now, Archie, be reasonable. You know the trouble I had before I married Jim; it was got over by a little patience and discretion."

"Oh, if you think I am going to cringe and crawl about for their consent, you are quite mistaken. I would not put Yolande Winterbourne into such a position. Why," said he, with some sense of injury in his tone, "I like the way they talk—as if they were asked to sacrifice something! If there is any sacrifice in the case it seems to me that I am making it, not they. I am doing what I think best for Lynn, that has always been starved for want of money. Very well; if they don't like it they can leave it alone. I am not going to beg for any favour in the matter."

"It might be as well not to talk of any sacrifice," said his sister, quietly, and yet with some significance. "I don't think there will be much sacrifice. Well, now, I'm ready, Archie: what have you brought—the dog-cart?"

"Yes."

Shortly thereafter they set out for Lynn; and they did not resume this conversation; for as they had to climb the steep road leading into Glendoe the Master got down and walked, leaving the reins to his sister. They passed through the deep woods, and up and out on to the open heights. They skirted the solitary little lake that lies in a mountain-cup up there. And then, in due time, they came in sight of the inland country—a broad and variegated plain, with here and there a farm-house or village.

They came in sight of something else, too—the figure of a young woman who was coming along the road. Mrs. Graham's eyes were fixed on that solitary person for some time before she exclaimed,

"Archie, do you see who that is?"

"Of course I do," said he, not with the best grace.
 "It is she, isn't it?" she said, eagerly.
 "I suppose you can see that for yourself," was the answer.
 "Perhaps it isn't the first time to-day that you have met her?" said she, looking up with a quick scrutiny.
 "If you want to know, I have not set eyes on her since last Christmas. She has been living in Inverness."

He pulled up. This young lady whom they now stopped to speak to was a good-looking girl of about twenty, with light brown hair and very dark blue eyes. There was some firmness and shrewdness of character in the face, despite the shyness that was very visible there. For the rest, she was neatly dressed—in something of a town style.

She merely nodded to the Master, who took off his hat; but, as she was on Mrs. Graham's side of the dog-cart, she shook hands with that lady; and her bright, fresh-coloured, upturned face had something of diffidence or self-consciousness in it.

"Oh, how do you do, Miss Stewart! It is such a long time since I have seen you," said Mrs. Graham.

"You do not come often to Lynn now, Mrs. Graham," said Miss Stewart, with just a touch of a very pretty accent, "and I have been living in Inverness."

"Oh, indeed. And how are the people at the manse?"
 They chatted in the ordinary fashion for a few minutes; and then the Master of Lynn drove on again—in silence. Mrs. Graham ventured to repeat—apparently to herself, though he must have overheard—

"And wandering with me o'er the hills
 My own dear Shena Van!"

but if he did overhear, he took no notice; and certainly he betrayed neither confusion nor annoyance. Perhaps the verses were not his, after all? The minister's daughter was the belle of those parts; she had had many admirers; and the *Inverness Courier* was the natural medium for the expression of their woes. Still, Mrs. Graham asked herself how many people in the world knew of the existence of the Allt-cam-bàn, far away in the solitudes over Allt-nam-ba.

Mrs. Graham, as it turned out, had a terrible time of it with her father. This short, thickset man with the voluminous brown and grey beard, shaggy eyebrows, and bald head surmounted by a black velvet skull-cap, was simply furious; and so far from being affected in any degree by his daughter's blandishments, he seemed inclined to direct his wrath upon her as the chief aider and abettor of her brother's high treason. Nor was his lordship's language marked by much gentleness or reticence.

"The idea," he exclaimed, "that Dochfour, and Lochiel, and Culloden, and the rest of them, might have to rub shoulders with a low, scoundrelly Radical! The mere chance of such a thing happening is monstrous!"

"I beg to remind you, papa," said Mrs. Graham, with her face grown a little pale, "that my husband is not in the habit of associating with low scoundrels of any kind. And I would rather not hear such things said about the father of my particular friend."

Then she saw that that line would not do.

"Papa," she pleaded, "a little civility costs nothing. Why should you not call? You must have known it was this Mr. Winterbourne who had taken the shooting when we telegraphed you from Malta."

"I must have known? I did know! What has that to do with it? I do not let my friendship with my shootings. What my tenant may be is nothing to me, so long as he can pay; and he is welcome to everything he can find on the shooting; but it does not follow he is entitled to sit down at my table or that I should sit down at his."

"But you were very kind to Yolande Winterbourne when she came up at first, and you knew whose daughter she was," pretty Mrs. Graham pleaded again.

"I did not know that that young jackass proposed to make her one of the family—it is too great an honour altogether!"

"You know, papa, it is such a pity to make trouble when it is not likely to help. Archie can marry whom he pleases!"

"Let him, and welcome!" said this fierce old gentleman. "He can marry whom he pleases; but he cannot compel me to associate with his wife's father."

She went away somewhat crestfallen, and sought out the Master, whom she found in one of the greenhouses.

"Well?" said he, with a smile—for he had anticipated the result.

"His lordship does seem opinionated about it," she had to confess. "And yet I think I could talk him over, if only Aunt Colquhoun were absent. I suppose she will be back from Foyers by dinner-time."

"I wish she were sewn in a sack, and at the bottom of Loch Ness," said he.

"Archie, for shame! You see," she added, thoughtfully, "I must get back to Fort Augustus by four to-morrow afternoon. And I haven't come all this way without being resolved to see Yolande before I go. That leaves me little time. But still—have you asked Mr. Melville to speak to papa?"

"No. Jack Melville and I nearly quarrelled over it; so I dropped the subject. He doesn't understand matters, don't you know, Polly; he doesn't understand what the improvement of a poor estate costs. He has forgotten his Horace—*pennis non homini datis*—that means that human beings aren't born with enough money. He made quite a fuss when I showed him that there were prudential reasons for the match; as if there were any use in blinding one's eyes to obvious facts. Well, I don't care. I have done my best. My intentions towards Lynn were sincere and honourable; now they can make a hash of the whole thing if they like."

"It is folly speaking like that," his sister said, sharply. "Surely you have too much spirit to yield to a little opposition of this kind!"

"A little opposition!" he said, with a laugh. "It's about as bulky as Borsum Hill; and I for one am not going to ram my head against it. I prefer a quiet life."

"But you are bound in honour to Yolande Winterbourne not to let the engagement cease!" she cried. "Why, to think of such a thing! You ask a girl to marry you; she consents; and then you throw her over because this person or that person objects. Well, I never heard of one of the Leslies acting that way before! I was only a girl; but I showed them what stuff I was made of when they tried to interfere with me!"

"Oh, but that's different," he said, coolly. "Girls are romantic creatures. They rather like a shindy. Whereas men prefer a quiet life."

"Well, I never heard the like of that!"

"Wait a minute. I am going to talk to you plainly, Polly," said he. "I wanted to marry Janet Stewart; and I dare say she would have had me if I had definitely asked her!"

"I dare say she would!"

"Oh, you think she hasn't as much pride as anybody else because she is only a minister's daughter? That is all you know about her. However, they all made such a row, and you

especially, that I consented to let the affair go. No doubt that was wise. I was young. She had no money; and Lynn wanted money. Very well. I made no objection. But you will observe, my dear Miss Polly, that when these stumbling-blocks are again and again put into the road, even the most patient of animals may begin to get fractious, and might even kick over the traces. At present I hope I am not in a rage. But I am older now than I was then; and not in the least bit inclined to be made a fool of."

"And do you really mean to say," said Mrs. Graham, with her pretty dark grey eyes regarding him with astonishment, "that you are deliberately prepared to jilt Yolande Winterbourne merely on account of this little difficulty?"

"It isn't my doing," said he. "Besides, they seem bent on piling up about three cart-loads of difficulty. Life isn't long enough to begin and shovel that away. And if they don't want to have Corrievreck back, I dare say Sir John will be quite willing to keep it."

"I don't think I will speak to papa again until after dinner," said she, musingly. "Then I will have another try—with Corrievreck."

(To be continued.)

THE EASTER MONDAY VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

In anticipation of the yearly review and field-manceuvres of the Metropolitan Volunteer Corps, which will take place on Monday in the neighbourhood of Brighton, under the general command of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, we publish two or three Sketches of the troops on their march to Brighton (the Honourable Artillery Company are represented in our large Engraving); and we also give the Portraits of some of the commanding officers. The march past and inspection will be at half-past eleven o'clock. The plan of field-manceuvres, as usual, takes the form of a mimic battle, for which purpose the assembled troops are divided into two opposing forces; the one commanded by Major-General G. W. A. Higginson, C.B., the other by Major-General E. Newdigate, C.B. The former will have 13,773 men of all ranks, including 1227 Artillery; while the latter will muster only 8672, of whom 942 are Artillery. The idea of this engagement is that an invasion is imminent, and the part of the coast most threatened is that between Brighton and Newhaven. A force, consisting of two divisions, has started on March 22 from London to watch that part of the coast. On Saturday, March 24, information is received that a small body of the invading force had landed at Rottingdean and pushed forward to destroy the railway near Piecombe. This force, however, is met and driven back without effecting its object. On Sunday night a division of the enemy, about 8000 strong, lands and takes up a position on the Newmarket heights with a view of covering the disembarkation of the whole force. The General commanding the force from London, Major-General Higginson, hearing of this, pushes forward to Falmer and attacks the enemy on Monday. Major-General Newdigate's division will probably be aligned along the Dover-road, taking advantage of the natural breastworks formed by its embankments. In front of this stretches Bevendean Valley, on the left is the farmstead known as Upper Bevendean; and on the right Newmarket Barn, with a bold spur projecting beyond it, forms a very strong position dominating the hollows by which an enemy's battalions might advance. In the first stage of the fight General Higginson's brigades will be massed under shelter of Falmer Ridge, which, though lower than Newmarket Hill, will perfectly screen his movements from view of the defenders. His fighting lines will advance at the beginning under cover of low scrub and gorse brakes, but when the ridge is reached they must descend the reverse slope, exposed to the full fire of General Newdigate's breechloaders and heavy artillery. The ground they will have to cross is nearly all under cultivation, and there is very little cover.

The composition of the forces (as far as the Home District is concerned) has been published by the Adjutant-General (Lord Wolsley), and is as follows:—

CAVALRY.—Middlesex Yeomanry, 50.

ARTILLERY.—Hon. Artillery Company's Field Battery, 63 officers and men, and four nine-pounder rifled muzzle-loader guns; 2nd Middlesex (Customs) Artillery, 400; and 3rd Middlesex Artillery, twelve twenty-pounder rifled breech-loader guns; 542 of all ranks—Total, 1005 and 16 guns.

ENGINEERS.—1st Middlesex, 536; 1st London, 400; and 2nd Tower Hamlets, 500—Total, 1436.

INFANTRY.—1st Middlesex (Victoria) R.V., 117; 2nd (South) Middlesex R.V., 500; 3rd Middlesex R.V., 402; 4th Middlesex (West London) R.V., 340; 5th (West) Middlesex R.V., 334; 6th Middlesex (St. George's) R.V., 328; 7th Middlesex (London Scottish) R.V., 500; 8th (South-West) Middlesex R.V., 481; 9th Middlesex (Harrow) R.V., 150; 10th Middlesex R.V., 552; 12th Middlesex (Civil Service) R.V., 230; 13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster) R.V., 638; 14th Middlesex (Inns of Court) R.V., 80; 15th Middlesex (Customs and Docks) R.V., 437; 16th Middlesex (London Irish) R.V., 610; 17th Middlesex (North) R.V., 553; 18th Middlesex Rifle Regiment, 750; 20th Middlesex (Artists) R.V., 425; 21st Middlesex (Finsbury) R.V., 502; 22nd Middlesex (Central London Rangers), 500; 23rd Middlesex (London and Westminster) R.V., 500; 2nd London R.V., 550; 3rd London R.V., 777; Tower Hamlets Rifle Brigade, 450; 2nd Tower Hamlets R.V., 492; 1st Surrey R.V., 314; 3rd Surrey R.V., 410; 5th Surrey R.V., 313; 1st Volunteer Battalion West Surrey Regiment, 445; 2nd Volunteer Battalion West Surrey Regiment, 431; 3rd Volunteer Battalion West Surrey Regiment, 350; 1st Bucks R.V., 471; and 1st Oxford (University) R.V., 176—Total, 14,596. The force represents each of the four arms, thus:—Cavalry, 50 sabres; Artillery, 1005, and 16 guns; Engineers, 1436; and Infantry, 14,596. Middlesex, of course, furnishes the largest quota of volunteers, 10,495 officers and men, representing twenty-five regiments; next to which is Surrey, with 2713 (seven regiments); the City of London, 1790 (four regiments); the Tower Hamlets, 1442 (three regiments); Bucks, 471; and Oxford, 176.

The Portraits engraved for one page of this week's publication are those of some officers appointed to the principal commands in the field on Monday. His Serene Highness General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.C.B., who is Commander of the troops in the Southern District of England, at Portsmouth, will hold the general command of all the Volunteer and other forces assembled at Brighton. His Staff will consist of Aides-de-Camp Captain Lord A. C. Seymour, of the Scots Guards, and Lieutenant the Hon. C. E. Bingham, 3rd Hussars; Colonel G. F. G. Bray, Assistant-Adjutant-General; and Colonel Sir Owen Lanyon, C.B., K.C.M.G., Assistant-Quartermaster-General. The Chief Umpire will be Major-General H. A. Smyth, R.A., assisted by eight other umpires. The Eastern or Attacking Force, commanded by Major-General G. W. A. Higginson, who is Commander of the Home District, will consist of two Divisions—the First Division, under the command of Major-General R. White, C.B., who is Commander of the Eastern District; and the Second Division, under the command of Major-General F. A. Willis, C.B., who commands a Brigade

at Aldershot. The three Brigades comprised in the First Division will be commanded, respectively, by Colonel E. H. Clive, of the Grenadier Guards; Colonel Viscount Ranelagh, Commander of the 2nd South Middlesex Volunteer Corps; and Colonel H. Kent, of the 7th Regimental District. The Second Division consists of two Infantry Brigades—one commanded by Colonel G. R. Fitzroy, of the Coldstream Guards; the other, by Colonel T. F. Lloyd, of the 2nd Regimental District; and the Artillery Brigade, commanded by Colonel M. Fitzgerald, R.A. The Western, or Defending Force, under the command of Major-General E. Newdigate, C.B., who is Commander of the South-Eastern District, will be the Third Division, that of Major-General Hugh Rowlands, V.C., C.B.; being composed of three Infantry Brigades, those of Colonel G. H. Moncrieff (Scots Guards); Colonel Viscount Bury, Commander of the 12th Middlesex Volunteer Corps; and Colonel W. Fitzroy, of the 3rd Regimental District; with the Artillery Brigade, under command of Colonel W. J. Finch, R.A.

Some of the London Volunteer Corps marched down to Brighton this week, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, and their advanced parties even on Wednesday. On Thursday the field battery of the Honourable Artillery Company paraded for the march, under the command of Major Rawlins, with Lieutenants Pugh, Webb, and Waterlow (Quartermaster), and Surgeon Rawlins. The battery of six guns and a service waggon, 47 horses, 6 officers, and 60 gunners and drivers, would proceed by road to Reigate, which would be reached about five o'clock in the afternoon. As in past years, the Honourable Artillery Company was quartered at the White Hart Hotel, Reigate. The march would be resumed at eight o'clock on Friday morning, and the battery would join the advanced guard marching under Colonel the Hon. Paul Methuen, at Crawley, at a quarter past ten. On arrival at Brighton the battery would take up quarters at the New Steine Hotel. This is the first occasion on which the Honourable Artillery Company will appear in the field with six guns fully manned, and great credit is due to Major Rawlins for the manner in which he has worked up this smart battery. Besides other detachments which were on the way on Thursday, one of the first was the Inns of Court Rifles. Like other detachments, the 14th Middlesex have made a material increase to the marching strength. Under the command of Captain Loft-house, the Inns of Court marched to London Bridge Station, and went by railway to Horsham. The march commenced there, and would on Thursday be continued to Crawley, where billets had been secured for the night. On Good Friday morning there was to be an early parade, in order that the detachment might take its place in the 3rd column with the Cambridge University and other corps, under Lieutenant-Colonel Routledge. On Wednesday a detachment of the 20th Middlesex (Artists) Rifles, accompanied by the transport waggon and staff complete, the latter under the command of Lieutenant Horsley, left London by march route for Three Bridges, where it would join the battalion on Good Friday morning. Of the Volunteers coming from more distant parts of England, the detachment furnished by the 5th Lancashire (Liverpool Rifle Brigade), with the St. Helens corps, will have the longest journey. The representatives of Lieut.-Colonel Crosbie's command will be at Brighton on Saturday night, quarters having been secured for them in the Middle-street Schools, and about the same time they will be joined by the representatives of the St. Helens corps and those from Gloucester.

Colonel Methuen's revised orders for the march of the advanced guard under his command from Three Bridges to Brighton should be noticed in connection with one of our present Illustrations. This advanced guard consists of 4546 men, cavalry, artillery, and infantry, with ambulance and army signallers, forming a complete division, which marches in five columns, either through Cuckfield or Lindfield, along the two main high-roads to Brighton. It is arranged that on reaching the different quarters for billeting on Good Friday evening each column will form a chain of outposts, especially guarding all the roads and other possible lines of approach from the direction in which the enemy is supposed to be advancing. Each column must be divided into two "units," one the reserve, the other furnishing outlying pickets and their supports. The units will be in each case equivalent to about five companies, and therefore sufficient to cover the front as well as to keep up connection with the column on either flank. An outlying picket of twenty will be detailed from each column on the arrival at the village where billets are secured for it. The officers in charge of pickets will receive clear instructions how to act, and be ready in case of any alarm to turn out the pickets at a moment's notice. Anything likely to harass the troops, however, must be carefully avoided, and it is strictly ordered that when once the men have returned to their billets from outpost or other duty they are not to be disturbed until next morning.

Two or three of the Metropolitan Corps, which will not take part in the Review, acting independently, proceeded respectively to Aldershot and Portsmouth. One of these belongs to the 11th Middlesex (Railway) Rifles, a corps which regards Aldershot as the most suitable place to acquire useful knowledge of military life. By permission of General Sir Daniel Lysons, it is quartered in the centre block of the Permanent Barracks. Altogether, Colonel Gore Browne would have 350 officers and men in his command. The advance or fatigue party went down on Wednesday to take over the quarters and was followed by another detachment on Thursday, and by the main body on Good Friday morning. The last detachment of the battalion leaves London on Saturday. The 11th Middlesex while at Aldershot will consider themselves in all respects as soldiers and subject to the same rules and regulations. They are to have three drills per day, and it is understood that before leaving for home on Tuesday they will take part either in a brigade or divisional field-day. The other corps is the London Rifle Brigade, which, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Edward Pelham-Clinton, will be quartered at Fort Purbrook, Portsdown Hills, near Portsmouth, for four days. An advanced party of the regiment left London on Wednesday, and the main body, 400 officers and men, on the following evening by special train. With regard also to the Bloomsbury Rifles, who act independently, it was notified that the battalion would parade on Good Friday and march off to Charing-cross station, whence train would be taken to Woolwich. A long march to Gravesend would follow, and in that town the battalion will be billeted for the night (head-quarters the Clarendon Hotel). On Saturday the march would be resumed to Maidstone (head-quarters the Mitre Hotel), billet there on Saturday night and Sunday, and proceed to Sevenoaks on Monday morning, whence they will return by rail to London.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Phillimore, the Judge of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, has resigned.

The report read at the annual meeting of the Royal Literary Fund, at which Lord O'Hagan presided, was of a very satisfactory character. Over £2000 had been granted in relief to thirty-seven persons during the year. General Lord Wolsley will preside at the annual dinner, on May 2.



THE EASTER MONDAY VOLUNTEER REVIEW: ON THE MARCH TO BRIGHTON—ADVANCE GUARD OF A COLUMN EXTENDING OVER A COMMON.



SPRING-TIME: A VISIT TO THE SHEPHERD.

SPRING TIME—THE LAMBING SEASON.

A Visit to the Sheepcote, or to a corner of the field adjacent, where the old shepherd is carefully watching over a few mothers and their new-born offspring, the latest addition to their fleecy flock, is delightfully interesting to the child who comes with this lady, inspecting for the first time one of the most pleasing objects in the experience of rural life. Young lambs are the proverbial type of innocent and dependent infancy, associated with many sacred and poetical allusions, which cannot fail to impress the minds of children with a tender and sympathetic admiration of the ways of Nature, and of the universal law of parental kindness, throughout the animated creation, by which all such helpless little ones are preserved and cherished. It is an excellent moral and religious lesson; and our Artist's drawing, though simple in design, has a charm both in the conception and in his treatment of the subject, which many of our readers will appreciate without further comment. The lambing season, however, is a time of some anxiety, in pastoral tracts of country, to the farmers and others who own numbers of sheep; and if the weather be severe, either cold or wet, much attention is daily required to protect the nurselings from injury, while it often needs considerable tact and address to avoid giving alarm to the ewes, whose maternal jealousy might be roused by the too sudden approach of human strangers. Upon this familiar theme of contemplation, we can say nothing more but to call to remembrance that most beautiful passage in the inspired writings of a Hebrew Prophet, often heard by worshipping Christians as one of their Sunday Lessons, teaching the character of Divine Goodness—"He shall feed his flock like a shepherd; he shall gather the lambs with his arm, and carry them in his bosom; and shall gently lead those that are with young."

RUDE STONE MONUMENTS IN MOAB.

The existence of the remains of Rude Stone Monuments in Palestine and surrounding regions was not altogether unknown before Captain Conder's late explorations to the east of the Jordan; it is the large number of these monuments which he has found that excites surprise. The ground which he surveyed is on the north-east of the Dead Sea, and he managed to go over about 500 square miles. Somewhere near the central part of this space Captain Conder has noted a total of 600 or 700 monuments. The principal groups are in the Wadi Hesbân, and in the Wadi Tided; on the north side of the Zerka M'ain, there is a large group, numbering 150. At 'Ammân, eight were discovered; also on Mount Nebo, in the Ghôr es Seisebân, and in the Wadi Kefrein. Captain Conder describes them under the following heads:—"1. Dolmens (or Cromlechs); 2. Menhirs or standing stones; 3. Cubical Stones in circles or standing alone; 4. Circles of rude stones piled in a heap; 5. Rude pillars; 6. Cairns; 7. Disc stones." Our Illustrations give representations of the Circles and the Dolmens. Of the circles we give a drawing of the largest specimen; it is at a place called Hadânieh, and is 250 ft. in diameter, with walls from 27 ft. to 41 ft. in thickness. It was large enough to allow of the survey camp being pitched inside as a protection from Arab thieves. These circles have doors, which are described as being on the west. One circle at Hesbân consisted of two rows of stones, with an interval of eight feet between, which is suggested might have been a path. The Arabs seem to believe that they were formerly "theatres." The Disc Stones they call "mill stones;" but one of them is 9½ feet in diameter, and another is 10½ feet, which is far too large a size for mill stones. The large one is called "Mensef Abu Zeid," or the Dish of Abu Zeid; and the tradition is that Zeid, a mythical hero, sacrificed a camel and made a feast to the Arabs when he was about to leave the Ghôr. This is a legend recalling the Round Table of Arthur. The word *Dolmen* now in use means *dol*, a deal, meaning board or table; *men*, stone; and is applied to a class of Celtic monuments which have three or more uprights and one flat stone on the top, which is the *dol-men* or table stone. Cromlech is from *crom*, bowed or curved, and *lech*, a stone. This is the meaning of the words; but the monuments are cells;—at least most of those in this country and in France are of this kind, but almost all those found in Moab are not cells, but trilithons, forming a passage or doorway. The illustration given, No. 4, "A Cromlech west of Hesbân," may be referred to as the most complete type of the Moabite examples. Captain Conder, in the quarterly statement for April last, describes one at El Mareighât, as standing near to a large circle, to which it seemed "to form a door."

Our archaeological terms and classification in this case are at fault. But, in the reports of the explorations, given in the *Quarterly Statement* of the Palestine Exploration Fund, this distinction in the monuments is fully recognised by Captain Conder; and he is probably right in suggesting some analogy between the Moabite monuments and the Buddhist dagobas of India, with their toranas, or gates of approach, to the passage of circumambulation.

The probable date when these monuments were erected is a subject that little can be ventured upon. The absence of inscriptions or art-sculpture upon them renders all rude stone monuments difficult to bring into chronological order. There is no reason against the supposition that those found in Palestine belong to the early period of Biblical history, as such rude stones are repeatedly recognised. An altar is commanded to be built of unhewn stone, which a tool has not touched; when they were to reach the promised land it was told by Moses to the children of Israel—"Thou shalt set thee up great stones." There were stones of witness erected, and stones of help, showing that they were put up for more than one object. The earlier books of the Old Testament, from the many references to unhewn stones, naturally leads to the supposition that such monuments were plentiful, and Captain Conder's explorations in Moab, which led to the discovery of these stones, are a valuable contribution to Biblical knowledge.

We cannot do justice here to the subject; but must refer our readers to the publications of the Palestine Exploration Fund, in which full accounts will be found. Our Illustrations are taken from photographs made on the spot by Lieutenant Mantell, R.E., who accompanied the expedition. Our obligations must also be acknowledged to the Palestine Exploration Fund for placing the necessary material at our disposal. It may be mentioned that the east of the Jordan is a region regarding which our knowledge is very limited, and such information about it as Captain Conder's late discoveries have produced is regarded by all Biblical scholars with the deepest interest. Dean Stanley, shortly before his death, said that the east of the Jordan had always been a blank in his mind for want of information, and he looked forward with great hopes to what the explorations in that quarter would produce. Captain Conder's recent labours have only begun this important work; the Executive Committee intend continuing the explorations, as soon as the present war is over. In the meantime, they have to complete the publication of the late, as well as former explorations, for the benefit of Biblical students, and funds are required. It should be remembered that the explorations have all been carried on by means of voluntary subscriptions.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

SOUTH (St. Helens).—In a chess problem, mate is required to be effected in the stated number of moves against the best defence. Against a weak defence mate may, of course, be effected in a less number of moves.

J. J. C. (Middleboro').—There is a "dual" solution to a problem when White has the choice of two lines of attack, each equally effective in fulfilling the conditions of the author.

D. A. S. (Cape Breton).—We shall be glad to hear from you at all times. Thanks for compliments.

A. M. (Nottingham).—Many thanks; your games are always welcome.

W. M. (Brighton).—We regret that your problem has been overlooked.

Problems received with thanks from W. Biddle, E. F. Battiscombe, O. H. Labone (Manchester), and J. E. Posno (Haarlem).

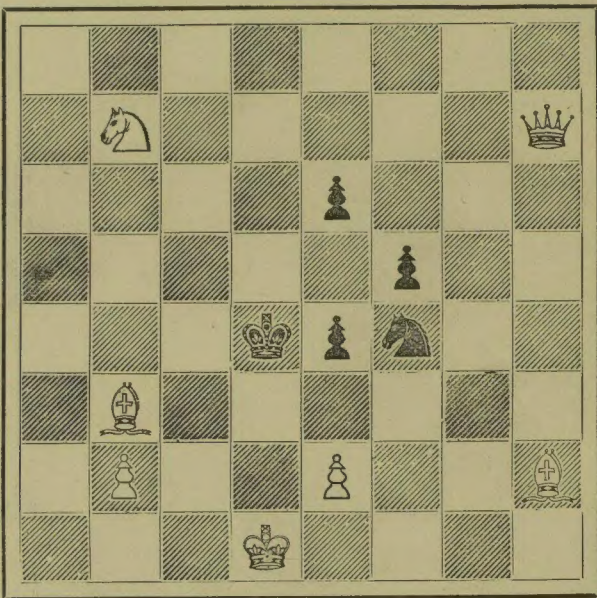
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2032 received from Fred E. Gibbons and G. Taplin (Tillic), D. A. Smith (North Sydney, Cape Breton); of No. 2036 from J. J. Cridlands; of No. 2038 from E. A. Richardson, J. G. Keene, and J. J. Cridlands; of No. 2037 from G. E. Corbyn (Norwich), W. F. R. (Swansea), Gyp, and F. W. Dyer.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2038 received from A. E. M., E. L. Hopkins, S. Lowndes, Smutch, G. S. Oldfield, R. H. Brooks, G. L. Mayne, T. F. Butler (York), Jupiter Junior, A. Midgley, G. Daragh, E. E. H. H. Noyes, Schmauck, R. J. Vines, Gyp, W. Hillier, William Scott, Woodman and Venn (Arling), H. E. Awdry, Cant, L. L. Greenaway, E. Casella (Paris), F. Ferri, T. Bennett, W. Gurney, Z. Ingold, C. S. Wood, H. Blacklock, Thomas Waters, L. Falcon (Antwerp), Otto Fulder (Ghent), C. S. Wood, E. Loudon, New Forest, T. Brandreth, A. W. Scrutton, R. Tweedell, E. J. Posno (Haarlem), Ernest Sharswood, D. W. Kell, Nerina, L. Sharswood, Ben. Nevis, A. Karberg (Hamburg), J. R. (Blyth), Nellie, Hereford, M. O'Halloran, G. W. Milson, Alpha, A. R. Street, Donald Mackay, A. M. Colborne, Pharaoh, B. H. C. (Salisbury), Shadforth, N. H. Mullen, J. R. (Edinburgh), R. Jessop, A. Wigmore, H. Lucas, Luis Calcano, "Ic," W. M. D. E. A. O. Dr. F. St. Joseph Ainsworth, B. L. Dyke, A. H. Mann, S. Farrant, Jumbo, T. H. Holdron, E. Elsbury, R. L. Southwell, and X. de Saint-Cassis (Brussels).

PROBLEM No. 2040.

By WALTER MEAD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Played recently between Mr. MACDONNELL and another Amateur.

(Musio Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	20. K to B 2nd	Q takes B P (ch)
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	21. K to Kt 8rd	
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Kt 4th		
4. B to B 4th	P to Kt 5th		
5. Castles	P takes Kt		
6. Q takes P	Q to B 3rd		
7. P to Q 3rd	B to R 3rd		
	Not so good as 7. P to Q 4th.		
8. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to K 2nd		
9. B to Q 2nd	Q Kt to B 3rd		
10. Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes Kt		
11. P takes Kt	Kt to K 4th		
12. Q R to K sq	Castles		
13. Q to K 4th	Kt takes B		
14. P takes Kt	P to Q 3rd		
15. B takes P	B takes B		
16. R takes B	Q to Kt 3rd		
17. Q to B 3rd	B to Q 2nd		
18. R to K 7th	Q R to K sq		
	Very pretty; but the sacrifice of the Bishop is founded on a miscalculation, as White's twenty-first move shows.		
19. R takes B	R to K 8th (ch)		

THE INTERNATIONAL TOURNEY.

March 15, 1883.

The question of how to discountenance the playing for draws appears to mightily exercise the minds of the International Tourney Committee. Elaborate schemes are a nuisance. Two simple methods for valuing draws have been tried, and found wanting, viz:—

1. Not allowing draws to count at all, or virtually classing them as no better than lost games.
 2. Valuing them as half of a won game, thus holding out an inducement, in certain cases, of prearranging drawn games.
- But another very simple valuation remains, which has never yet been tried, and that is to class a drawn game between one half and one third of a won game, which is easily done by awarding ten points for each won game, four points for each drawn game, nothing for each lost game. Draws will then be at a discount; the best efforts of each competitor to avoid them will be brought fully forth, and the dilatory arrangement for playing three drawn games before counting one can be cast aside. This advice is offered quite gratuitously, by, yours obediently,

E. N. FRANKENSTEIN.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE MATCHES.

The annual matches between these Universities and the City of London Club were played on Friday last. Messrs. Blackburne and Zukertort officiating as umpires. The Oxford Club were matched against the fourth or Knight class of the City Club; and the pairing and score were as follow:—

OXFORD.	CITY CLUB.
W. M. Gattie 0½	J. R. Hunnex 0
H. Lee 1	J. J. Scargill 0½
C. D. Locock 0½	C. H. Coster 0½
G. E. Wainwright 1	J. H. Taylor 0
T. Weall 0½	E. Ridpath 0½
J. F. Welch 1	J. E. Hennell 0
T. M. Walker 1	A. O. Julius 0
S. Nash 0	R. Pilkington 1
T. A. Wise 0	E. A. Coombe 1
	5½

Cambridge was opposed by a stronger team, the third class, and did not fare so well in the melee as the sister University. Subjoined is the score:—

CAMBRIDGE.	CITY CLUB.
F. P. Carr 0	S. J. Stevens 1
F. Morley 0½	W. E. Vyse 0½
E. L. Raymond 0½	J. J. Watts 0½
G. W. Kuchler 1	B. G. Laws 0
W. P. Buncombe 1	C. G. Cutler 0
H. W. Sherrard 0	H. Jackson 1
J. Gibson 0	J. G. Cunningham 1
H. G. Gwinner 1	E. H. Heath 0
T. M. Young 0	H. E. Tudor 1
T. H. Weldon 0	E. P. Griffiths 1
	6

The Inter-University match was played, at the St. George's Chess Club, last Saturday. There were seven players on each side; the time allotted for play was four hours, and no second game was to be commenced after five p.m. Dr. Zukertort was the umpire, and three games were submitted to him for adjudication. Of these he awarded one to each University, and pronounced the other a draw. As each side had previously scored four, the award proved the match to be drawn. The following are the names of the respective teams:—

Oxford: C. D. Locock, G. E. Wainwright, T. Weall, J. F. Welch, S. H. Nash, T. A. Wise, and C. C. Lynam.
Cambridge: F. Morley, E. L. Raymond, G. W. Kuchler, Rev. W. P. Buncombe, J. Gibson, H. W. Sherrard, and H. Gwinner.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 17, 1882) of the Rev. Sir Frederick Vincent, Bart., J.P., Canon of Chichester, of Grove Lodge, Bracknell, and Villa Flora, Cannes, who died at the latter residence on Jan. 9 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by Dame Maria Copley Vincent, the widow, and the Rev. Sir William Vincent, Bart., and Charles Edward Howard Vincent, the sons, the executors. The real estate is left to the eldest son and successor, except the French property, which goes to the widow. The personalty was sworn under £230,000. The testator divides his personal estate, subject to a few bequests, into eleven parts. Five elevenths are to be held in trust for the payment of the income to the three daughters, by the first marriage, in equal shares, for their respective lives; and then to form a fund to provide for his successors in the baronetcy; one eleventh and the real estate are left absolutely to his eldest son, the present Baronet; two and a half elevenths, in trust, for the payment of the income to the widow for life, in addition to other provision by settlement, and then, as she may appoint, among her four sons; and the remaining two and a half elevenths among the four sons of the second marriage—viz., Charles Edward Howard, Frederick d'Abernon, Claude, and Edgar.

The will (dated June 9, 1882) of the Rev. Richard Thomas Lancaster, late of Stanmer House, Suffolk Lawn, Cheltenham, who died on Dec. 24 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by Thomas Cupples Ellis and Lieutenant-Colonel William Ward, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £137,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 Consols each to the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East, the Colonial and Continental Church Society, the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Protestant Reformation Society, the Religious Tract Society, and the Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics; £500 each to the Cheltenham General Hospital and Dispensary, the Cheltenham Female Orphan Asylum, and the Cheltenham Female Refuge; stocks amounting together to £7500 to his brother John, to whom he also gives his freehold property at Paddington; and the remainder of his real estate in the county of Middlesex; large legacies to his sisters, nephews, and nieces; and there are also bequests to servants and others. The residue of his property is to be divided between his sisters, Elizabeth and Mary Anne.

The will (dated Nov. 9, 1867), with two codicils (dated March 20, 1870, and June 5, 1873), of Mr. Charles James Barnett, J.P., D.L., formerly of Bays Hill Lawn, Cheltenham, but late of No. 12, Chichester-terrace, Brighton, who died on Dec. 31 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Charles George Barnett, and William Barnett, the son, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £72,000. The testator leaves to his executor Mr. C. G. Barnett, £50; to his wife, Mrs. Sabine Louisa Barnett, £500, and all his horses, carriages, furniture, plate, and household effects, and for life his residence and £700 per annum; to his son William two houses at Cheltenham; and the residue of his real and personal estate between all his children in equal shares—the children of any deceased child to take their parent's share. The testator was from 1830 to 1835 the Liberal member of Parliament for Maidstone.

The will and twenty-two codicils of Guy Henri Prosper Lionel Duval, Count de Bonneval, late of No. 41, Rue Cambon, Paris, who died on Sept. 26 last, were proved in London on the 7th ult. by Charles Hippolyte Denouille, one of the surviving executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £64,000, subject to annuities of 40,000*fr.* each to his nephew, Guy Francois Robert Paul Duval de Bonneval, and to his niece, Marie de Cadore, and to some other annuities and legacies. The testator appoints as his universal heir his great nephew, Guy Robert Philippe Marie Duval de Bonneval.

The will (dated March 12, 1878), with a codicil (dated Nov. 2, 1881), of Miss Mary Anne Lancaster, late of Stanmer House, Suffolk Lawn, Cheltenham, who died on Dec. 25 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by Thomas Cupples Ellis and Lieutenant-Colonel William Ward, the surviving executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £49,000. The testatrix bequeaths £500 each to the Cheltenham General Hospital, and the Cheltenham Female Orphan Asylum; and considerable legacies to her brother, sister, and nieces, and also to servants and others. The residue of her property she gives to her sister Elizabeth.

The will (dated July 2, 1880), with a codicil (dated Dec. 20, 1882), of Major-General Sir George Hall Macgregor, K.C.B., late of Glencarnock, Saint Michael-road, Torquay, who died on Jan. 2 last, was proved on the 10th ult. by Devereux Herbert Mytton, the nephew, and Richard Walter Tweedie, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £17,000. The testator bequeaths £100 to his said nephew, and leaves the residue of his real and personal estate, upon trust for his wife, Lady Flora Elizabeth Macgregor, for life, or so long as she shall remain his widow, and then for his three children, Eva, Mabel, and Arthur Charles.

The Scotch Confirmation, under seal of the Commissariat of Stirling, of the Trust disposition and Settlement dated March 4, 1880, with two codicils thereto dated March 31 and July 14, 1881, of the Right Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan, Bart., P.C., G.C.B., late of Craigend Castle, in the county of Stirling, who died on Nov. 12 last, granted to Sir James Buchanan, Bart., and Andrew Archibald Buchanan, the sons, Alexander James Dennistoun, George Yuille Strang-Watkins, and Richard Dennistoun Buchanan, the executors nominate, was sealed in London on the 24th ult., the personal estate in England and Scotland amounting to over £12,000.

Professor Ayrton, F.R.S., gave on the 15th inst., at the London Institution, the second of his two lectures on "Electric Lighting and Locomotion." It was effectively illustrated by diagrams and working models of the most striking kind, and there was a crowded and attentive audience.

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K N O W

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